EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE
BY QUALIFIED OPTOMETRIST
ESTABLISHED 1904
Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.
379, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVIII NO. 280 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1950 PRICE 2 ANNAS Air Surcharge 6 Pies

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

TELE: 22891
ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.
Estd. 1910
WASHERS - CLEANERS
25, Hamam St., Fort,
BOMBAY

MACARTHUR WANTS TO BOMB MANCHURIA

New War Now, He Says; Summons Chief Commanders

200,000 CHINESE ENTER BATTLE

Further Retreats By U. N. Forces

TOKYO, November 28 (PTI-Reuter)

UNITED NATIONS troops, fighting desperate rearguard actions, continued to fall back against overwhelming Communist attacks in North-West Korea today.

THE TWO AMERICAN DIVISIONS HOLDING THE CENTRE OF THE 70-MILE ALLIED LINE RETREATED TEN MILES. COMMUNISTS POURING THROUGH THE TOKCHON GAP ON THEIR RIGHT WERE REPORTED ONLY 50 MILES NORTH-EAST OF PYONGYANG, FORMER NORTHERN CAPITAL, AND THREATENING THEIR SUPPLY LINES.

As the grave situation continued to deteriorate, General MacArthur summoned his two chief commanders to urgent conferences in Tokyo.

With the intervention of over 200,000 Chinese Communist troops and with others poised on the Manchurian side of the border, the United Nations faced "an entirely new war", he declared.

U.N. FACES NEW WAR

Mac's Report

TOKYO, Nov 28.

GENERAL MACARTHUR claimed in a personal ccmmunique today that over 200,000 Chinese Communist troops were now arrayed against the United Nations in North Korea.

The communique said that operations during the past four davs showed that "a major segment of the Chinese continental armed forces in army corps and divisional organisations of an aggregate strength of over 200,000 men were now arrayed against the United Nations".

This intervention had "shattered the high hopes we entertained that the intervention of the Chinese was only of a token nature and that therefore the war in Korea could be brought to a rapid close by our movement to the international boundary."

General MacArthur said there existed "an obvious intent and preparation for the support of their (200,000) forces by heavy reinforcements now concentrated within the privileged sanctuary north of the international boundary (the Yalu River) and constantly moving forward".

General MacArthur said that if the United Nations forces could have ended the war by moving to the international boundary of the United Nations men could have been promptly withdrawn leaving Korean problems to be settled by the Koreans themselves.

He added that by Chinese intervention "we face an entirely new war."

After issuing this statement, General MacArthur said the solution must be found within the councils of the United Nations.

He said: "This situation is repugnant as it poses issues beyond the authority of the United Nations military command—issues which must find their solution within the councils of the United Nations and the chancelleries of the world".

SEOUL: The United Nations Commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea held its first meeting in Korea yesterday soon after arriving from Tokyo.

A solution must be found "within the councils of the United Nations" as the issues now posed were beyond the authority of its military command.

The United Nations Security Council and Political Committee were debating the question at Lake Success tonight. Chinese Communist representatives were attending for the first time.

Unofficial military sources at Eighth Army headquarters in Korea today talked of a general withdrawal south of the Chogchon River—if the situation got any worse—and a new defence line being got up between Sukchon and Sunchon, 30 miles north of Pyongyang.

MAC WANTS TO BOMB

At least four Chinese armies had now been identified in action and unconfirmed rumours swept Tokyo that General MacArthunr would ask permission of the United Nations to bomb what he described as "heavy reinforcements concentrated within the privileged sanctuary north of the international boundary"

Reinforcements were "constantly moving forward", he declared

At least nine Communist armies were reported north of the frozen Yalu River.

Rearguard units were still fighting grimly to hold the advance tonight as the American Second and 21st Divisions were pulling back behind the north-east sector of the Chongchon River.

By nightfall the entire Second Divi-

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 5)

Tell Off U.S., Martin Says

LONDON Nov. 28. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Kingsley Martin Editor of "The New Statesman and Nation" said here tonight that Britain should tell the United Nations we did not send our soldiers to Korea to fight the Chinese and we won't have it.

"If it means a row," he added, "it is a row in which all the progressive people of the world including the progressive people in the United States will be on our side."

The British Government has invited the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Mohammed Roem, to London on a three-day visit.

Portrait Of S-E Asia

NEW DELHI, November 28 (PTI).

THE population in the South and South-East Asian countries is growing rapidly—by 20,000 every day, and at present it is about 570 million people—nearly one-quarter of the world's total population.

The area, the report continues, is rich in natural resources, but little touched yet by the industrial revolution which, in 150 years, has so completely transformed the face of the Western world.

It plays a big part in world trade. It provides almost all the world's exports of jute and rubber, more than three-fourths of the tea and about two-thirds of the tin and one-third of the oils and fats. These key products have for generations flowed into the great trade routes helping to sustain the industries of Europe and America.

Despite this potential wealth, both human and material, the fundamental problem of the region is poverty.

LIAQUAT INVITES NEHRU AGAIN

Indo-Pakistan Relations Reviewed By P. M.

NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 28, (PTI).

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT THE PAKISTAN PRIME MINISTER MR. LIAQUAT ALI KHAN HAD INVITED HIM TO PAY ANOTHER VISIT TO KARACHI AND THAT HE WOULD AVAIL HIMSELF OF THE INVITATION "AS SOON AS CIRCUMSTANCES PERMIT".

Shri Nehru stated this after laying on the table a copy of the correspondence which has taken place between the two prime ministers on the subject of the "No War Declaration."

In addition to the "No War Declaration," the correspondence also contains India's proposals about setting up a tribunal more especially to consider the canal water and evacuee property disputes. "I regret to say," said Shri Nehru, "that after nearly a year's correspondence, we have arrived at no solid results."

Other points made by Shri Nehru in his statement in Parliament were:

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS: While he had had occasion previously to express his regret over the attitude of certain newspapers towards the Delhi Agreement, on the whole the leading newspapers of this country had dealt with the agreement helpfully and in a spirit of responsibility, and even the tone of some that were once hostile improved considerably after a while. If now and then there had been criticism of the Pakistan Government, that had been due to many causes, "not a few of which it is in the power of the Pakistan Government to remove."

THE DIFFERENCE

JUNAGADH: In Junagadh, it was the will of the people that prevailed, not any military effort by India.

KASHMIR: While India sent her forces to Kashmir after the Government of the State had lawfully acceded to India, with the full approval of its most numerous and representative popular party, Pakistan sent its troops into what had become Indian territory, 'without any justification". India had resiled from none of the assurances that she had given to the people of Jammu and Kashmir or to the United Nations.

AVOIDANCE OF WAR: Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan had stated that he was convinced that a war between India and Pakistan would be an unmitigated disaster for both countries. Shri Nehru said he fully shared this conviction and had affirmed it on many occasions.

"India's will to peace is no less than that of Pakistan and I can, here and now, give a common assurance that we shall continue to work for peace with our neighbour".

PERSONAL CONTACTS: "The discussions between Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and me that preceded the Delhi Agreement brought out fully the value of personal contacts. I fully believe in them."

(Continued on page 8)

SMOKING LAVA ADVANCING

Danger To 2 Villages In Sicily

ETNA CATANIA, (Sicily), Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Walls of smoking lava, 15 feet high and nearly 800 yards wide, have resumed their creeping advance on two villages of the slopes of Mount Etna.

Etna, the biggest active volcano in Europe, is still disgorging rivers of creeping molten stone.

Raging wind and lashing rain added to the roar of the volcano last night and while flames of fire rose into the night sky the countryside for miles around was covered with a grey black slush of lava ash.

Plans have been completed for the evacuation of 2,000 people from their villages. Some have already abandoned homes which it is feared may be speedily obliterated.

CALCUTTA INVITES IKE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28 (UPI): General Dwight Eisenhower, President of the Columbia University, has been invited by the Calcutta University to deliver the convocation address, by the middle of January next, it is realiably learnt.

U.S. BRANDS CHINA AS AGGRESSOR

WASHINGTON, November 28, (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States today publicly charged Communist China with aggression in Korea. The charge was made by a State Department spokesman and immediately backed up by the White House.

"Whatever the State Department has done is done with the approval of the President," said President Truman's Press Secretary.

Mr. Truman was being kept "fully informed" of the grave turn of events in Korea, reporters were told.

The aggression charge was first voiced publicly by the State Department Press Officer.

Assistant Secretary of State John Hickerson advised the American delegation at the United Nations of the decision by telephone,

Mr. Hickerson telephoned Mr. Warren Austin shortly before today's Security Council meeting at New York. It was considered possible here that Mr. Austin would make the aggression charge publicly almost at once.

SERIOUS STEP

This is a step which the American Government has heretofore refrained from taking on the ground that to charge any nation with aggression might set in action an extremely serious chain of events—since once an aggressor is so lebelled there is strong pressure to act against him.

Mr. Hickerson instructed Mr. Austin to press for immediate adoption by the United Nations of the pending United Nations resolution which would:—

(1) call on the Chinese Communists to get their troops out of Korea;

(2) assure them that the United Nations sought only peace and Korean independence.

RUSSIA IS BLAMED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. (PTI-Reuter): The United States Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson told the Senate foreign policy leaders today that the Chinese Communists' offensive in Korea emphasised the need for "faster and longer steps to build up the economic and military strength of nations threatened by Russia".

Mr. Acheson in a two-hour closed-door session reported on recent developments in Korea, particularly the intervention of Chinese Communist forces.

HUSBANDING OUR RESOURCES

India's Six-Year Plan Of Development

NEW DELHI, November 28, (PTI).

THE Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, today presented in parliament the six-year plan of economic development of India costing £1,379 million and the Colombo £1868 million economic development plan for South-East Asia.

The Government of India attach considerable importance, he said, "to facilitating the establishment of conditions favourable to the execution of this plan for economic development of the whole of South and South-East Asia.

The Government of India themselves will make every endeavour to augment the country's capacity to undertake the execution of such portions of the plan as are within the country's means. They believe that the best support that they can give to the execution of the plan at this moment is by husbanding their own resources towards the advancement of their own plan for development."

INDIA'S SHARE

The Finance Minister said that the Government of India had promised to contribute over the next three years a sum up to Rs. 1 crore towards the Technical Co-operation Scheme envisaged in the plan.

Maintaining that the plan contains "the seeds of international economic co-operation," the Finance Minister said: "As such co-operation bears fruit, India, herself strengthened, would find it possible not only to take an increasing part in schemes for the pooling and widening of technical knowledge but in schemes of investment of capital resources in areas deficient in such resources, thereby aiding in their development and prosperity."

(Details of Plan on Page 5)

These points emerge from the Commonwealth plan for co-operative economic development in South and South-East Asia:

Its primary aim is to raise the standard of living in the region, consistent with the anticipated increase in its population.

So far as India is concerned, its total cost is estimated at Rs. 1,840 crores, of which Rs. 1,030 crores can be met internally.

The internal finance will be secured through taxation, borrowing and intensification of the savings campaign. The difference between the total cost of the plan and the internal financial resources will be made up by external finance.

EXTERNAL FINANCE

External finance can be raised by five methods: (1) out of the foreign assets possessed by the countries: (2) from private investors with assets abroad: (3) from private foreign investors: (4) from loans from the International Bank: and (5) grants and loans from governments outside the area to governments inside.

External finance will be utilised for the import of capital goods needed for the execution of the plan, as well as import of consumer goods to meet the increased demand arising from the expansion in income due to development expenditure.

In India development projects re-

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 3)

Dange Refused Permission To Visit Lyons

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Government of India have refused permission to Mr. S. A. Dange, General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress, to attend the third session of the Textile Committee of the International Labour Organisation meeting at Lyons from November 28 to December 29.

Mr. Dange had nominated workers' delegate by the A.I.T.U.C. and as their representative by the World Federation of Trade Unions to the Lyons conference at the invitation of International Labour Organisation.

Mr. Dange in a statement here today described Government's action as "arbitrary" and said the I.L.O. had asked the W.F.T.U.C. to send their representative in conformity with an agreement between the I.L.O. on provinding for reciprocal representatives at the Committees and conferences of both organisations. This agreement was ratified in June 1948 by the conference of the I.L.O. to which the Government of India was a party.

"It is obvious," Mr. Dange stated "the Government of India only accept trade union delegates who swear loyalty to their anti-working class policies. Even our attendance for purely trade union work at the session of the I.L.O. is banned for reasons of politics by the Government of India"

Armed Africans Kill European Policemen

HARRISMITH (Orange Free State), Nov. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Africans armed with guns battle axes knobkerries and stones tonight killed two European policemen and injured 15 in Witzieshek native reserve here.

Police had come to serve subpoenas on four Africans and to give evidence at an enquiry into Government order for weeding out inferior African owned-cattle to preserve grazing. A number of Africans were believed to have been killed or injured but the African casualty figure was not known.

14 Killed In Air Crash Near Bandoeng

DJAKARTA, Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter): An Indonesian Air Force Dakota crashed on the mountain slopes south of Bandoeng in West Java on Sunday killing fourteen including five of the crew, according to reports reaching here today.

Those killed included members of the armed forces and several women. Twelve passengers were injured.

TALKS ON NEPAL IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28, (PTI).

REPRESENTATIVES of the Nepal Government met Prime Minister Nehru and Sardar Patel at the latter's residence this evening. Sir Girija Shanker Bajpai was also present at the meeting which lasted more than an hour.

No details are available, but it was learnt tonight that the Nepalese representatives were in touch with Khatmandu.

Nepalese sources indicated there were sufficient grounds to expect an optimistic outcome of the talks, but declined to throw any light on the nature of the discussions.

A press note on this issued tonight said: "There was a friendly exchange of views. Conversations will be continued tomorrow."

GUERILLA ACTIVITY

PATNA: Nepali Congress guerillas operating in south-western Nepal are in control of the major part of Bhairawa, headquarters of Butwal district, according to informed Congress sources here.

The sources said that Nepal Government forces had withdrawn into the Governor's fortified residence which was being besieged by Nepal Congress guerillas and "shooting was continuing".

The latter had occupied the town's jail and released prisoners.

RAXAUL: Fresh reinforcements of about 1,000 State troops has been rushed towards Thori jungles where State troops are reported to be engaged in combing out Guerillas who have penetrated deep into hills there, adds UPI.

Thori, situated about 30 miles north-west of Raxaul, is known for its thick forests.

Britain Undecided On Nepal

LONDON, Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter): A British decision on the recognition of the boy Prince Gyanendra as King of Nepal may now be deferred till January it was learned here from well-informed sources today.

The Nepalese Ambassador, General Shankar Shamsher Bahadur Rana today called on the British Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin at his own request.

PRIZE FOR CHEAPEST MEAL EXHIBITOR

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28 (PTI): Dr. Rajendra Prasad will award a silver plaque to the exhibitor of the cheapest meal for its caloric value, at the supplementary food exhibition which will be held at the New Delhi Town Hall on December 1, 2 and 3.

D. N. Pritt Leaves For India

LONDON, Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter):—Mr. D. N. Pritt, K.C., left here by air for India early today to plead the defence of seventeen people in Hyderabad described as Communists who are under sentence of death for murder.

He is travelling by way of Bombay to Delhi, where he is due on Thursday. He is to appear before India's Supreme Court on December 4.

First Flakes Of Snow

SRINAGAR, Nov. 28 (UPI): Higher regions and mountain tops in Kashmir had the first snowfall of the season last night. All mountain passes are, however, still open.

The Indonesian Government has announced a delegation of 17 to attend the forthcoming Dutch-Indonesian conference at The Hague to decide the future status of Western New Guinea.

Charge Against City Congress

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

THE merger of the Suburban areas with the Greater Bombay scheme was characterised as "the greatest blunder in the history of the Corporation" by Mr. K. S. Dharia speaking on the Budget estimates today.

He charged the Congress Party in the House as being motivated not by economic considerations, but by political motives in deciding the issue of the merger. He said that the Corporation had no right to charge higher taxes when they have failed to provide better facilities to the suburbanites. Saying that the merger was a headache "of our own making", Mr. Dharia pleaded for urgent attention to solve the problem which was only next to the Vaitarna scheme in the magnitude of importance.

He asked the House to give "top priority" to the Vaitarna scheme as, in his opinion, the progress of the works was dolefully slow. He doubted whether "we will have a drop of water even before the end of 1955" from this project.

Turning to the financial position of the Corporation, Mr. Dharia said that they should have a 15 per cent share in the income-tax allotment received by the Bombay Government from the Centre. He said that unless this help was forthcoming it would not be possible for the Corporation to run the merger scheme. He suggested Municipal trading and manufacture of building materials as other ways of augmenting the income of the House.

Mr. Dharia sounded a grim warning that unless the birth rate was checked effectively the economic problem in the country will not be solved. Increased production would be of little avail if the population increased at the present alarming rate. If the warning was not heeded, he said to the laughing Committee member the country would be ruined.

Earlier Mr. Pupala criticised the practice of showing "a huge artificial deficit" in the Budget, as this created an unnecessary scare in the minds of the Councillors.

Mr. R. S. Pandey, speaking on the Budget, said that though the Corporation's income had steadily increased no proportionate increase in the services provided could be claimed.

He asked the House to give better sanitary facilities to the public and especially the pavement-dwellers. Concluding Mr. Pandey suggested that the Government should give a part of their Sales Tax earning to the Corporation to carry out the impending schemes of the Greater Bombay.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for Woollen Mill in Saurashtra, the following personnel:—(1) Worsted Spinner. (2). Jobbers & Fitters for erection and running of :— (a) Worsted Drawing, Spinning and Twisting Machinery. (b) Woollen and Worsted Looms. (c) Woollen Cards and Mules. Apply sharp to:— Shree Digvijaya Woollen Mills Ltd., Jamnagar stating experience, qualifications and salary expected. Attractive salaries with living accommodation for competent people. 9153

Wanted men and women to work in spare time everywhere. Apply Box No. 2249 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a qualified and experienced Building Supervisor for Oriental Buildings at Ahmedabad. Only persons with experience in R. C. C. constructions and having previous experience of supervising architectural works need apply, giving full details as to age, experience and minimum salary expected, to Messrs. Master, Sathe and Bhuta, 34-38 Hamam Street, Hamam House, Fort, Bombay, on or before 6th December. (9189)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A New Batch—Davar's College of Commerce—Join immediately New Classes started after Divali reopening for Specialised Courses in Company Secretaries, Banking, Accountancy and General Commerce etc. Call or write for Prospectus 51. Esplanade Road, Bombay. 2224

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Shop at Decora for Italian and American tapesty fabrics plain and printed everglaze American Chintz Czech cut and painted glassware etc., etc. 97A Queen's Road Bombay 1. (6778)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

THE B. E. S. & T. UNDERTAKING

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Lady Sales Assistant in the BEST Showrooms and will be received by the General Manger, B. E. S. & T. Undertaking, Electric House, Fort, Bombay, upto the 15th December, 1950.

QUALIFICATIONS:— Applicant must not be less than 30 years nor more than 40 years of age. Must possess a Degree in Arts or Science, or a Diploma in Domestic Arts and Sciences from a recognised institution and must have had at least 5 years sales experience in a responsible position in a firm of repute preferably dealing in domestic electrical appliances. Knowledge of tailoring, interior decoration, store-keeping and accounting will be an advantage. Must be energetic and presentable in appearance.

The appointment is on the scale of Rs. 255-10-305 plus dearness allowance in accordance with rules in force from time to time and 2½ p. c. commission on individual sales, with good future prospects.

Candidates called for interview will be required to attend at Electric House, Bombay, at their own expense.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify a candidate.

J. P. L. SHENOY
General Manager.

(9166)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of waste (hard and soft) from the India United Mills Ltd., No. 1 Mill and will be accepted upto 4 P. M. (S.T.) on MONDAY the 4th December 1950 in their registered office. Tender copies can be obtained from cotton department. Indu House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

(9191)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 267 of 1950

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913

And

In the matter of BHARTIYA INDUSTRIES LTD.

PREM CHIRANJILAL BHALA ... ... Petitioner

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee has by an order dated 22-9-1950 appointed the Court Liquidator of the abovenamed company with all powers under S. 179 of the Indian Companies Act to be exercised by him under Section 180 thereof.

Dated this 27th day of November 1950.

SATYENDRA & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

9190)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE of the Arjun Balaji Brass Works with its goodwill, tenancy rights and the use of Telephone.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 484 of 1950 (M/s. S. A. Taiyabi & Co. -vs- Arjun Balaji Shinde and Ors.) M/s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction today WEDNESDAY 29th November, 1950 at 3-30 p. m. at the premises at 21, Carpenter Street:

The business of Arjun Balaji Brass Works situate at 21 Carpenter Street together with the furniture, machinery, tools, patterns and all other articles including the goodwill and the use of the telephone and tenancy rights of the said premises as a going concern in one lot. On view. Terms: 25 p. c. Deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 6TH LANE.

Under instructions from M/s. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for Bai Sakinabai, widow of Khan Saheb Ramzanally Jamalbhoy, the Transferee of the Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Tyebji Quettawalla and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 19th June, 1947, M/s BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY 11-12-50 at 4 p. m. (S.T.), on the premises:—

FIRSTLY— Newly assessed (formerly leasehold) land with buildings at Kamatipura, 6th Lane, about 975 sq. yds. Street Nos. 128-146.

SECONDLY—Quit and ground rent land with buildings at Kamatipura, 6th Lane, about 44 sq. yds.

THIRDLY—Quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at Kamatipura 6th Street, about 60-37 sq. yds.

FOURTHLY —Quit and ground rent land with dwelling house at 6th Kamatipura Street about 63 sq. yds.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to M/s. Jamshedji Rustomji and Devidas. Solicitors, at Crescent Chambers, at Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION AT ANJAR (CUTCH)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES INCLUDING TWO BUILDINGS AND ABOUT 23 AGRICULTURAL FARMS AT ANJAR, CUTCH.

Messrs GANDHI & CO. will under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bhagwanlal Premji Worah the insolvent, who will be present at the sale, sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 13-12-50 at 2-30 P. M. at Nandwana Pranjivandas Falia, at the premises of the Post-Office Buildings, at Anjar, Cutch, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the undermentioned immovable properties.

Lot No. 1: All those pieces of land with buildings rented to the Post Office Department at Nandwana Pranjivandas Falia, Anjar admeasuring about 3600 sq. ft. bearing Municipal Ward No. 2, New Nos. 169, 170, 171, 172 and 173.

Lots Nos. 2. to 11. All those pieces of Agricultural lands including 23 Farms situate within the limit of Anjar, Meghpar, Ambapur, Varsamdi and known as Maghro, Vachhiatar, Kubo, Pai, Pachhorio, Bandho, Golaniwala, Moto, Zaladi, Samivaru, Patado, Katki, Jorwari, Paghedu, Zal, Khadiu. Total Admeasurement of 16 fields out of 23 is about 23-3/4 Parajas and of the remaining fields Admeasurement is not known.

The intending purchasers must inspect the aforesaid fields prior to the date of Auction. These fields will be auctioned in separate lots convenient to the bidders at the premises of the Post Office Buildings at Anjar.

For further particulars apply to the Official Assignee of Bombay High Court. Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

DISPOSALS

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase and removal of the following stores:

(1) 110 Volts A. C. Hobart Generating sets for lighting etc. 110 Nos; Location Ordnance Depot, Sewri, Bombay.

(2) Generating sets for Battery charging; 800 Nos; approx. Location 2 E.D. I.A.F. Cotton Green, Bombay.

Tender No. RCS/CPM/60278/16/605/NEW.

Tenders should be submitted in prescribed forms obtainable from Director General of Disposals, New Delhi, Director of Supplies & Disposals, Bombay/Madras and Regional Commissioner, Disposals, Calcutta/Kanpur, at Rs. 5/- per set, in cash or money order. Tender forms contain full particulars of stores, instructions to tenderers, tender opening date, conditions of sale, and an inspection permit.

Tenders should be addressed to Director of Supplies and Disposals, Bombay and should reach him by 4 p.m. on 29-12-50.

Issued by

DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS,
Mercantile Chambers,
Graham Road,
Ballard Estate,
Fort, Bombay.

AC/RCD/B-25

Liability Of Non-Resident On Sales In India

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

What is the liability of a non-resident in India with regard to the profits made by him on sale in India of goods manufactured out of India?

This question was argued in the High Court in a reference made by the Mysore Government Industries, Bombay against the decision of the Income Tax Tribunal. The assessee Mysore Government Industries sell in Bombay iron goods manufactured by the Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, Mysore and for that purpose maintain in Bombay a sales emporium.

The Income Tax Tribunal took the view that for income tax purposes profits accrue where sales take place. Hence, in their opinion, the assessee was liable to pay tax on the proceeds of sales effected in India.

It was contended on behalf of the assessee that all profits earned by the assessee on the sales of articles were not attributable to the sales made in India but a part of these profits must be attributable to manufacturing processes earned on in the Mysore State. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Tendolker before whom the reference came up for hearing held that the Tribunal's view on the question was erroneous. Their Lordships observed that to determine the quantum of profits subject to income tax it is necessary to apportion same profits to the place where the articles were manufactured and to apportion other profits to the place where articles were sold. As regards the method of apportionment, it was held, it was a question of fact and it must be determined by the Income Tax Department.

Sir J. B. Kanga and Mr. B. Narayan Swamy appeared for the assessee. Mr. A. G. Joshi with Mr. N. K. Petigara appeared for the Income Tax Commissioner.

LOHIA ON SCHEDULED CASTES

BOMBAY, Tuesday: Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Socialist leader in a statement to the press today says: "Under Article 341, Clause 1 of the Indian Constitution, the President of the Indian Republic issued a constitution order in August, 1950, listing certain castes as scheduled castes. These are only Hindu and Sikh scheduled castes. This was presumably an oversight on the part of the President and his Council of Ministers. No matter what various faiths theoretically ordain in this connection, Christians and Muslims in India have scheduled castes just as much as Hindus. These Christian and Muslim scheduled castes have thus been denied certain privileges that they would have received, if they had been listed in the President's order.

EQUAL TREATMENT TO INDIANS URGED

Giri's Plea To Ceylon Government

COLOMBO, Nov. 28 (PTI): Mr. V. V. Giri, India's retiring High Commissioner, today appealed to the Government of Ceylon to absorb into its economy all those persons of Indian origin in Ceylon who had "lived and toiled here in long years past and wish to make this country their home for the future."

Mr. Giri urged that Indians should be given "equal treatment in all matters so that they may feel in every way that they are part and parcel of this country".

This High Commissioner was speaking at a farewell dinner given in his honour by the people of the island at which Prime Minister D. S. Senanayake presided.

Mr. Giri appealed to Prime Minister Senanayake to take "a far sighted and large-hearted view" in arriving a reasonable solution of the various problems confronting Indians in Ceylon.

While advising Indians to tackle the problems facing them with "courage and statesmanship", he urged them to indentify themselves with the people of the country and contribute wholeheartedly to the political and economic advancement of Ceylon. "I trust you will bear this in your mind in all your deliberations," he said.

CO-OPERATION

Stressing the need for unity and closest co-operation between India and Ceylon, Mr. Giri said "ever-lasting friendship between these countries is necessary and desirable in the interests of their common good—good of South-East Asia, and, nay, for the peace of the world. The tendency for an biding understanding must be cultivated on both sides and all problems should be settled in a peaceful way bearing in mind that we are all citizens of Asia."

PLEA TO SET UP MAGIC ACADEMY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. P. C. Sorcar, reputed to be the world's greatest stage-illusionist, has urged for the establishment of an academy of magic in India for the proper organisation, propagation and development of magic in this country.

In an interview to a UPI staff correspondent, the 37-year old Mr. Sorcar said that if the Government of India would actively support such an academy, he was prepared to work for it "ungrudgingly and whole-heartedly."

Mr. Sorcar, who is now in Bombay after a recent professional tour of the United States of America and the European continent, stated that if big institutions with state and public support could be run under the aegis of an academy it would open a new field of earning livelihood for "thousands".

RELEASE OF TARA SINGH ORDERED

High Court Decision

SIMLA Nov. 28, (PTI): A Division Bench of the Punjab High Court today ordered immediate release of Master Tara Singh, who was being prosecuted in the court of a Special Magistrate at Karnal for having delivered allegedly seditious speeches at Shahabad Markanda (Karnal District) in July, and at Ludhiana in August last.

The Division Bench Consisted of the Chief Justice, Mr. Eric Weston, and Mr. Justice G. D. Khosla.

Master Tara Singh had filed petitions in the Punjab High Court to quash the proceedings of the two cases against him under Indian Penal Code Sections 124-A (sedition) and 153-A (promoting ill-will and hatred between different classes) and under Section 24-A of the East Punjab Public Safety Act, empowering the State Government to take certain measures in the interest of public peace and security.

Their Lordships held as void Sections 124-A and 153-A of I. P. C. and section 24-A of the East Punjab Public Saftey Act.

Their Lordships stated that both sections of the Indian Penal Code contravened the right of freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19 of the Constitution.

As for Sections 24-A of the East Punjab Public Safety Act, Their Lordships observed, "as it is conceded by the learned Attorney-General that the invalidity of this provision is concluded by the decision of the Supreme Court upon Section 7 of the same act, we do not think it is necessary to discuss the matter further"

Their Lordships said: "In the result, therefore, all three provisions of law under which the two prosecutiois were initiated and were beng conducted must be held to be void and we must, therefore quash the proceedings and direct that the accused, Master Tara Singh, be set at liberty forthwith."

INAPPROPRIATE

Their Lordships added: "India is now a sovereign democratic state. Governments may go and be caused to go, without tht foundations of the state being impaired. A law of sedition, though necessary during a period of foreign rule, has become inappropriate by the very nature of the change which has come about.

"The unsuccessful attempt to excite bad feelings is an offence within the ambit of Section 124-A In some instances at least the unsuccessful attempt will not undermine or tend to overthrow the state. I is enough if one instance appears of the possible application of the section to the curtailment of the freedom of speech and expression in a manner not permitted by the Constitution. The section then must be held to be void.

Former Hyderabad Postal Chief Arrested

SECUNDERABAD, November 28, (UPI): Major Jairam, formerly Post Master-General Hyderabad, has been arrested in Madras by the Criminal Branch of the Hyderabad Police, according to information received here.

Major Jairam, who was transferred to Madras, is alleged to have involved himself in criminal breach of trust by misappropriation certain furniture and fittings bought with Government funds. Things estimated at Rs. 10,000 worth have been missing.

CENSUS NUMBERS ON HOUSES

An Appeal

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A press note issued by the census officer says:

As a preliminary to the ensuing cecennial Census Operations of 1951 the work of House-numbering and preparation of House-lists has been started by the Bombay Municipality in the Suburbs within the limits of the Greater Bombay. A separate number will be given to each dwelling house with a separate main entrance. Side by side with this work, information regarding the number of adults and children in each Census house will be recorded.

Householders are earnestly requested to co-operate with the Municipal Officers in their work and to see that the numbers, after they are affixed, are in no way defaced. The house numbers will be a permanent feature and the numbers will be maintainted even after the census is over. Permanent numbering of houses is being done all over India.

Defacing a house numbering is an offence. Householders are requested to see that there is no tampering with the numbers affixed to their houses, and also to learn their house numbers.

DEVELOP SCIENTIFIC OUTLOOK

Mr. Moos On Need Of The Day

BOMBAY, Tuesday: A plea for developing scientific outlook on life which brought in its wake a sense of intellectual integrity and a sense of proportion was made by Mr. S. N. Moos, a former Director of Public Instruction to the Bombay Government addressing the members of the Rotary Club at Green's Hotel today.

Mr. Moos said that an encyclopaedic knowledge of science did not mean scientific outlook on life. On the contrary, a person who knew little about scientific subjects could also cultivate scientific outlook on life, he added. It meant, according to him, a desire to know the "why" of everything in the world.

Mr. Moos deplored the present system of education obtaining in this country and said that as far as he could see, no attempt was being made to improve it to suit the modern conditions. Scientific education, he said, was sadly neglected for a long time in India. Nearly a century ago, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a prince among men, emphasised its need and what he said then was equally true today, he stated.

Mr. Niren N Ghose, President of the Bombay Rotary Club, proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker.

SHRI M. P. PATIL

Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, will leave Bombay on November 30 on a tour of the Kolhapur District. During the course of his tour, he will inaugurate the Gram Sevak Dal, at Pargaon, on December 2, and perform the opening ceremony of an Agricultural and Cattle Show, at Udgaon, on December 3.

The Minister will be in Poona on the morning of December 4.

Satara Congress Worker's Birthday Celebration

SATARA Nov. 28, (H. S.): The sixty-first birthday of the prominent Congress worker of this District, Shri Hakimsahib, was celebrated here under the presidentship of Shri. Bhausahib Soman, the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Shri G. D. Tapase, the Minister for Rehabilitation, Swami Sahajanand Bharati, the President of the Satara District Congress Committee, and Shri Yeshvantrao Chavan, amongst others, attended the function.

The Congress worker was presented with a purse of Rs. 3,610.

Hindustani Prachar Sabha Exam Results

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The following is a list of successful candidates who had appeared at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Examinations conducted by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Bombay, on October 28 and 29:

FIRST EXAMINATION

No. 136—Sharifa Kasim stood first; and No. 130—Zabunissa Ismail stood Second.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION: 41
110 113 126 130 133 136 140 143 144 145 152 248 253 255 302 309 366 379 381 384 385 390 396 397 404

PASSED WITH CLASS FIRST: 143
60 61 73 77 99 103 105 106 108 121 123 124 125 127 128 132 138 139 141 142 148 149 156 161 164 166 173 174 175 181 182 197 198 199 205 209 228 229 235 240 241 242 247 249 257 260 264 269 290 292 296 308 311 312 315 319 321 326 327 330 332 339 344 355 357 367 378B 380 382 383 387 388 393 395 401 406 412 413 417 418 425 451 477 499 500.

PASSED WITH SECOND CLASS: 2
11 12 13 27 42 47 52 54 55 56 58 62 63 96 97 98 101 104 109 111 112 115 120 122 134 146 157 162 163 165 167 168 169 170 180 189 194 195 200 206 211 212 243 245 246 250 252 256 261 263 266 267 276 281 283 284 285 286 292B 297 298 301 303 306 310 313 314 317 318 322 323 324 329 331 333 335 336 337 338 340 341 343 345 352 356 360 361 362 363 368 369 371 391 394 402 403 410 415 422 426 428 437 443 450 472 474 485 492 496 497 498 501 506.

PASS CLASS: 7 8 14 15 16 19 22 25 30 34 39 40 48 50 51 53 57 59 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 72 75 79 80 84 85 86 87 89 91 92 93 94 95 100 102 107 114 116 117 118 119 135 147 171 172 183 184 187 193 201 202 204 207 208 213 216 218 220 236 237 238 239 244 254 258 259 262 270 271 274 275 279 293 295 304 305 316 320 342 346 347 350 351 353 364 365 372 373 378 386 405 407 416 419 420 423 424 431 433 435 442 444 479 480 481 482 486 487 488 489 490 491 494 495 502 503 505 507 508

SECOND EXAMINATION

No. 142—Thakker Tulsidas stood first and No. 140—Navinchand Pareikh stood second.

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION: 55
68 140 141 142 145.

PASSED WITH CLASS FIRST: 618
21 36 53 60 62 66 67 69 75 87 91 93 95 99 129 132 133 136 139 143 146 148 154 178 181 187 188 189 210 235 285.

PASSED WITH CLASS SECOND: 7
13 15 16 20 27 29 30 32 38 48 52 57 59 63 80 81 86 94 96 97 101 102 128B 131 135 137 144 147 153 157 158 177 190 191 192 193 194 196 197 200 209 227 228 229 230 232 234 243 248 253 278 291.

PASSED CLASS: 3 4 5 8 9 14 17 19 22 23 24 25 26 28 31 33 34 35 39 40 41 44 45 46 49 50 51 54 56 58 65 70 71 72 74 76 77 78 83 84 88 100 104 106 107 108 111 112 114 115 116 117 118 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 152 156 160 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 170 171 184 195 198 199 201 203 204 206 207 208 211 212 213 217 223 224 225 238 240 241 242 244 246 249 250 251 256 257 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 271 272 274 281 282 286 290 292.

THIRD EXAMINATION

No. 18—Shamshunnisha F. Contractor stood first; No. 149—Issac Jan-Mohammed stood second.

PASSED WITH CLASS FIRST: 18 and 149.

PASSED WITH SECOND CLASS: 4
7 19 29 39 48 75 102 103 112 148 150 167 168 169 173 179 183 187 188 198 205.

PASS CLASS: 2 3 5 6 13 20 22 24 25 27 31 37 41 42 44 46 47 51 53 54 57 58 60 61 62 64 65 67 69 74 77 79 80 85 86 88 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 101 104 105 106A 109 110 114 115 117 118 119 120 121 122 124 125 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 139 140 145 146 147 151 154 156 158 159 160 163 165 166 170 172 174 175 177 180 181 182 184 185 186 189 196 197 203 204 206 208 209 210 211 212 214.

LIAQUAT'S TERMS FOR NO WAR DECLARATION

Harps On Two-Month Time Limit For Each Stage

KARACHI, Nov. 28, (PTI).

THE Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, speaking in Parliament today on his correspondence with the Prime Minister of India on the "No War Declaration", said that the Pakistan Government welcomed the proposal that all outstanding disputes between India and Pakistan should be settled by peaceful means and not by war.

Pakistan was convinced that a just and peaceful settlement of outstanding questions would remove both the causes and the fear of war between the two countries. He, however, maintained the attitude that "If we are to achieve the substance, and not merely chase the shadow, and if we are to carry conviction to our peoples, something more than a declaration is required."

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said that the disputes between India and Pakistan were Kashmir, Junagadh and its neighbouring states which have acceded to Pakistan, the distribution of river waters, evacuee properties and the assets of Pakistan withheld by India.

Mr. Liaquat Ali said that in November last year Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Secretary General of the Ministry of External Affairs of India, suggested in a conversation with Mr. Ismail, Pakistan High Commissioner in India, that a joint "No War" Declaration might be made by India and Pakistan. When the High Commissioner reported this matter to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the latter sent him an "aide memoire", welcoming the proporal and setting out the main disputes.

KASHMIR AND JUNAGADH

In the view of the Pakistan Government, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said, the Kashmir dispute had an absolute priority over other disputes. "Without a just and peaceful solution of the Kashmir question it is impossible to create that atmosphere of goodwill which is essential to the solution of the disputes."

Mr. Liaquat said one dispute related to the occupation by India's armed forces of Junagadh and neighbouring states which had acceded to Pakistan. "The U.N. Commission has been entrusted with the task of mediation in this case also and if its efforts at mediation do not succeed, both Governments should agree to abide by arbitration", he said.

"The issue is a juridical one and if negotiations between the two Governments do not succeed, both Governments should agree in advance to refer the matter to decision by the International Court of Justice."

CANAL WATERS

"The evacuee property dispute can only be settled after the canal waters dispute has been settled since a decision on the canal waters dispute has a vital bearing on the question of evacuee property. A settlement of the canal waters dispute is, therefore, an essential preliminary to a settlement of the evacuee property. After the canal waters dispute has been settled, the evacuee property dispute should be settled by negotiation aided, if necessary, by mediation, and if that does not prove successful by a resort to arbitration.

Take for example the assets of the State Bank withheld by the Reserve Bank and the sterling due to Pakistan under the payments agreement. In this case, too, if negotiations do not succeed, both Governments should agree in advance to refer the matter to arbitration.

"In all cases where a matter is to be referred to arbitration it should be agreed that all points of difference including those relating to procedure should, if necessary, be referred to arbitration so that it should not be possible for either party to hold up or obstruct a settlement, and both Governments should agree to abide by the award of the arbitration.

"If the Government of India is prepared to accept a solution on the above lines, further negotiations can be undertaken to settle the details and the procedure of mediation and arbitration. As soon as agreement has been reached a joint declaration will be made that the two Governments will in no case go to war."

NOT AN INCH

Before the correspondence was discussed, Mr. Liaquat said that Pakistan stood for peace with neighbours, particularly, India, and peace throughout the world. "We have no aggressive designs against anybody. We do not covet anybody's territory, but I reiterate this—and I know that the whole nation to the last man is with me in this—that we shall not yield an inch of our territory to anyone."

After welcoming the proposal to issue a joint declaration, Mr. Liaquat Ali said, "To attain this object it is essential that there should be tangible action to match the spirit of the declaration, since peoples and governments are judged by their actions rather than by their words. This action should, in the view of my Government, be the laying down of a clear-cut procedure with an agreed time table, which would make it binding on both governments to carry through the settlement of their disputes to a final peaceful conclusion.

TWO-MONTH LIMIT

"For example, we could lay down that from the date of the declaration, two months would be allowed for negotiations. The next two months would then be allowed for settlement by mediation of those matters which negotiations had failed to resolve. If, at the end of this second period of two months any matters remained over, they should all stand automatically referred to arbitration by a method agreed to in advance. A last period of two months should suffice for this process, though its duration, of course, will depend on the arbitration or arbitrators."

"On the canal waters dispute, I wrote a personal letter to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on August 23, drawing his attention to the official communication that had been sent on the subject to his Government. In this letter I referred to the suggestion made by him that we should have a report of a technical nature before concluding that a settlement could not be reached by negotiations. I pointed out that since his letter was written we have had the benefit of studies by highly competent Indian and Pakistan irrigation engineers. They had met together. A meeting of the Negotiating Committee which met at the end of May disclosed, however, that disagreement was less over technical questions than over the question of the fundamental rights of riparians of international rivers.

"I urged that no amount of further factual research would lead to an agreement by negotiation. The factual data already collected had made it clear that Pakistan could not agree to diminution of its share of supplies from the rivers Sutlej (with its tributary Beas,) Ravi and Chenab. I also added that on India's part the negotiators had announced that whether the research they proposed was made or not, projects designed to diminish the supplies heretofore allocated to Pakistan should be suspended. Those projects, I asserted, constituted such a threat to the vital interests of Pakistan and the maintenance of good neighbourly relations that if we did not reach agreement now to arbitrate, the result would be a situation endangering international peace and security and justice."

INDIA PREFERS ADJUDICATION

"I invited the Prime Minister of India to agree to refer this case to the International Court of Justice and I appealed to him that under the optional clause the Government of India had agreed to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court on the application of countries which are not members of the Commonwealth. I pointed out that while such Commonwealth machinery was lacking, it would be anomalous to deny to a sister member of the Commonwealth the friendly means to judicial settlement that were offered by India to countries outside the Commonwealth. After two years and a half of argumentation, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has now agreed that the dispute might be adjudicated.

He has, however, suggested the setting up of a Tribunal composed of two Indian judges and two judges from Pakistan. I have again pointed out that it would be much better that this matter be referred to the International Court of Justice and I do not see any particular advantage in setting up a Special Tribunal when the world's highest tribunal is available to the two countries. I have apparently not yet succeeded in convincing Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

He does not think that the International Court of Justice 'sitting thousands of miles away' as he put it, would be better qualified to decide the question than the 'ad hoc' Tribunal which he suggests might be set up. I have, however, not rejected his alternative proposals. I have asked him to let me have a draft of governing convention.

NO PROGRESS

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said that with regard to evacuee property also, no progress had been made. "So far as agricultural lands in Pakistan are concerned their value depended entirely upon the availability of water. They were irrigated lands and unless a settlement of the canal waters dispute has taken place, it is futile to expect that a settlement of the agricultural property was both possible and practicable.

"With regard to the urban properties we have already an inter-dominion agreement which, if India allows to be followed and freely implemented, would reduce the problem to manageable proportions.

"So far as our claims with regard to the assets of the state bank of Pakistan are concerned, we have made no progress and in his last letter Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has dismissed the case by saying that they had counter-claims.

"This in short, is the substance of the correspondence that has been conducted for the past ten months between the Prime Minister of India and myself. There has been no agreement even on simple issues.

"My efforts have failed. I still feel that the effort was worthwhile and I would only be too glad to resume it again as soon as I feel that the Prime Minister of India had appreciated the practicability of the line that I have adopted".

Reconsideration Of Resolution Urged

POONA, Nov. 28, (H. S.): The Maharashtra Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, in its meeting yesterday adopted a resolution demanding reconsideration of the resolution passed on October 25 by the Working Committee of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Maha Sabha that opened the doors of the organisation for the non-Hindus for the Parliamentary activities.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 18 April, 2017

Big Fall In Sale Of Electricity

J.R.D. TATA'S PLEA FOR MORE GENERATING CAPACITY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

PRESIDING over the Annual General Meeting of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited held on November 28, Mr. J. R. D. Tata stated that during the last year the sales of electricity by the Tata Hydro-Electric System was 988 million units—a decrease of two million units as compared with the preceding year.

He went on to say that owing to the deficiency of rainfall over the catchment areas during the past two years, the storage position in the reservoirs had reached a critical stage.

Mr. Tata then gave a brief outline of the main financial features contained in the Sixth Schedule to the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. "The basic principle laid down is", said Mr. Tata, "that an electric supply undertaking should so adjust its rates for the sale of electricity by periodical revision that its 'clear profit' in any year shall not as far as possible exceed the amount of the 'reasonable return', with the proviso that the electric supply undertaking shall not be deemed to have failed so to adjust his rates if the 'clear profit' has not exceeded the amount of the 'reasonable return' by more than 30 per cent.

In the event the clear profits of an undertaking should exceed this limit, it is liable to have a rating committee to examine its charges and recommend the revisions that should be made to reduce the 'clear profit' to the amount of the 'reasonable return'."

INTRICATE PROBLEMS

Mr. Tata informed the meeting that several intricate problems arose from the application of these financial provisions to the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited and its sister Companies. "As you are aware", continued Mr. Tata, "the three Companies are operated as an integrated system or grid; the rates charged to consumers for power supply are uniform and the revenues and expenses are so a certain extent pooled.

"Nevertheless, each Company is considered as a separate and independent unit for the application of the financial provisions of this Act with regard to the determination of the Capital Base and Reasonable Return, etc. and this is bound to result in complications." Mr. Tata stated that in his opinion, the three Companies should logically be considered as a single unit for the purpose of supplying the financial provisions of this extremely complicated Act.

EXPANSION PLEA

Mr. Tata then emphasised the importance of making prompt arrangements for the provision of additional generating capacity by 1954 if all the electricity demands of Bombay and the surrounding areas were to be met, and reliable service maintained. He went on to say that all the plant additions now planned and in progress by the Railways, the Government of Bombay and the Tata Hydro-Electric System would only just meet the demands expected in 1954 and it was therefore imperative that a substantial amount of additional capacity be installed by that year,

However, in order that the necessary system expansion be carried out as a joint enterprise by three Companies and the required finance raised from the investing public on economical terms, Mr. Tata said that it was considered essential that the fixed periods of the licenses of the Tata Hydro-Electric Company and the Andhra Valley Company be extended at least to 1970 which was the date of termination of the fixed period of the existing Tata Power Licence.

Protection To Caustic Soda

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

When imports are restricted either on grounds of balance of payments difficulties or export restrictions in foreign countries in the present international context, not only will national interest demand the maximum utilization of our existing productive capacity but also reliance must be placed on the restraint of individual producers if undue rises in prices are to be avoided, observed Dr. H. L. Dey, President, Indian Tariff Board, in the course of the inquiry into the claim to protection or assistance of the caustic soda and bleaching powder industry held in Bombay on Tuesday.

The inquiry is proceeding.

Appeal Admitted

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Division Bench of the Bombay High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Bavdeker and Mr. Justice Dixit admitted an appeal filed by Babu Mukunda Patil and two others against their convictions and sentences varying from three to six months passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

The accused were charged with causing death of one Tukaram of the village of Mangsuli, Belgaum and causing hurt to other villagers and sentenced as above. In appeal, the accused contended that they were not responsible for the death of Tukaram or hurt to his associates.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal. Mr H. F. M. Reddy appeared for the accused.

STUDENT WITHDRAWS PETITION

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)

Prabhakar Waman Oka and anothers ..... Petitioner

vs.

1. The Headmaster, M. H. School. Thana.
2. The Director of Public Instruction.
3. The State of Bombay .. Respondents

A petition challenging the alleged directive issued by respondent 2 that permission would not be granted to petitioner 1, a student of the M. H. School, Thana, to join the RSS, was allowed to be withdrawn by the petitioners on Their Lordships expressing the view that if a student joined a school he was bound by its rules of discipline.

Notices Held Invalid

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar)

Shantibai and another .. Petitioners

vs.

The Aditional District Magistrate, Poona ..... Respondent

Holding that Section 9(1) of the Prevention of Prostitution Act under which the petitioner had been served with notices to remove themselves within five miles from the Poona City Post Office, contravened the fundamental rights of freedom of movement and of residence under Article 19 of the Constitution, Their Lordships held the notices to be invalid. Their Lordships further held the notices invalid on the ground that they did not specify the places to which the petitioners should remove themselves.

THE SAFE CORRECTIVE

Allenburys CASTOR OIL

Allenburys Castor Oil is free from harsh impurities.

Safe in action, sure in results, it causes no injurious after-effects because it's ABSOLUTELY PURE

Made in England, by Allen & Hanburys Ltd.

IT'S AN Allenburys PRODUCT

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD (Incorporated in England) Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD Commissariat Bldgs. Hornby Road, BOMBAY

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

HINDU: Kartik Vad 5, 2007.
MUSLIM: Safar 18, 1370.
PARSI: Khordad 28, 1320.
Sunrise: 6-54 a.m., Sunset 6-0 p.m
Hightide 02-48, 14-16; Low tide 08-54, 20-12.

Today's Engagements

MAYOR'S TEA PARTY: To bid farewell to Shri P. R. Nayak, Acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil has arranged a tea party in the Corporation Hall today at 6 p.m.

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE: Special meeting for amending the Rules and Regulations 6 p.m.

B. D. HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS ASSOCIATION: General meeting, Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road 2 p.m.

PROBATION AND AFTERCARE ASSOCIATION: Annual General meeting, Committee Room, Civil Secretariat 5 p.m. Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay will address the members.

STANDING COMMITTEE: Meeting at Corporation Hall 2-30 p.m.

Jain Scholar In City

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Harisatya Battacharya M.A., B.L., Ph. D., a scholar interested in Jain philosophy who has recently written essays on Anekanta and Namaskara Mahamandra, is staying at Refinary Buildings, Dhanji Street. Any one interested in Jain philosophy can see Mr. Bhattacharya on Thursday 12-30 and 5-30 p.m. at the above address.

TODAY'S RADIO

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali—7-30 a.m. 1-30 p.m. English—8-a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6. 8 Gujarati— 8-45 a.m., 7 p.m. 6-10 8-15, Kannada—7-45 a.m., 7-45, 3-15, Hindi—8-15 a.m., 1-45 p.m. Malayalam—7-30 a.m., 7-30 p.m: Marathi—8-30 a.m., 12-50 p.m., 8 Tamil —7-15a.m., 12-50 Telegu—7 a.m., 1-50 p.m., 7, Urdu—9 a.m., 8 p.m:

BOMBAY

07-30 Subhasnita, 07-35 Mangal smaran, 07-40 Prog., 07-45 Hindi by radio. M, 08-15 F. Dastur bibhas, 13-40 a Sandler & his trio, 14-00 Variety, 16-20 School broadcast, 17-30 S. V. Gadgil Amateur time, 17-45 U. M. Maniar, G Songs, 18-10 M. Barve, flute, 18-30 V. Narvekar, puria dhanashree, 19-00 U.M. Maniar, G. songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-30 V. Narvekar chankara, 17-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Day's topic, 20-40 Musical interlude, 20-45 Radio Orch., 21-15 V. Narvekar, sughrai, 21-30 Tino Rossi, tenor, 21-45 M. Venkatarangayya, week in retrospect, 22-00 A Kostelanetz & his orch.

VARIATIONS—253 m., 08-00 M, Barve, flute, 08-45 V Bhojane, M songs 12-45 Tantrakari, 13-00 Mishra sangeet 13-50 Ragrang, 17-45 G. S. Yellapurkar K songs, 18-00 V. Deo, bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages, in M, and at 18-50 in K, 19-20 V. Bhojane bhavgeet, 19-30 Commercial news, 20-15 Hindi lessons ,M, 20-30 "Meghdoot", 21-00 V. Bhojane, M songs, 21-30 Films songs, 21-45 F Dastur, puria & thumari,

BARODA

250 m., 07-55 Pratahsmaran, 08.15 G bhajans, 08-30 B Kadam, sitar, 18-20 B. Kadam, sitar, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-00 Hindi lessons, 19-15 B. Bhavsar, G geets, 19-30 For women, G, 20-00 Films songs, 20-10 Locals, 20-30 Geet malika, 21-15 B. Kadam, sitar, 21-30 S. Gaosai, "Farato chhayo", G, 21-45 B. Bhavsar, G geets.

AHMEDABAD

353m., —07-55 Pratahsmaran, 08-15 P Mehta, bansari, 08-30 G geets, 18-20 As in Baroda, 18-30 Vilas Khandekar, cl. vocal, 18-45 Lagna geets, 19-00 Hindi lessons, 19-15 As in Baroda(19-30 For industrial workers, 20-00 Locals, 20-05 M Shelat, G pads, 20-30 V Khandekar, cl. music, 21-15 Asit Baran, 21-30 As in Baroda.

PATIALA AGITATION: Five hundred out of about nine hundred traders of Patiala have returned their licences by registered post to Sales Tax Commissioner as a protest against the provisions of the Sales Tax Ordinance. The traders have been called upon to observe hartal on Wednesday.

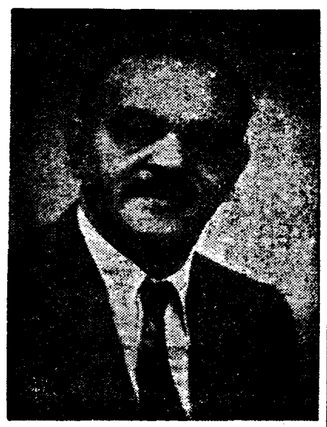
No Starvation Deaths In Bombay State

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

BOMBAY'S Civil Supplies' Minister Dinkerrao Desai emphatically denied today that there were any starvation deaths in Bombay State as reported in a section of the Press.

It had been mentioned in press reports that three deaths which were ascribed to starvation had taken place in the Mehsana District of Gujerat. The Minister said that all the three deaths were due to other causes and not starvation. Two of the persons who had committed suicide were heavily indebted and put an end to their lives for that reason.

About the third death—that of an old woman of 75—there were two versions. One was that, as she had no one to look after her, she jumped into a well and put an end to her miseries, the other was that it might have been an accident caused by old age and infirmity; it certainly was not a starvation death.



Mr. Ramzanali P. Ebrahim, the Congress nominee for the Bombay Legislative Assembly by-election which takes place in the city on Thursday.

S.O.S. From Mofussil

BOMBAY, Monday.

It was reliably learnt today that the Food and Civil Supplies Ministry of the Government of Bombay, has been receiving telegraphic communications from different parts of the State indicating non-availability of food grains, to ration cardholders.

One such telegram that arrived at the Civil Secretariat on Monday was from agricultural workers in Shrirampur.

It is stated that this S.O.S. declared that the agricultural labourers were leaving the place on account of the distressing food situation and, therefore, agricultural activities were coming to a standstill, threatening severe losses.

Today was the second day when such telegrams had come in.

The Government of Bombay had instituted immediate and thorough inquiries into every such death brought to their notice, by either the newspapers or other sources. This was the information at their disposal.

NO RATION CUT

Pertaining to a report that Government contemplated cutting down the ration quantum on account of the short supplies of food grains and the fear of the breaking down of the rationing system, he said categorically that there would be no cut whatever, however difficult the food position.

Government had not even thought of such a thing, and he expressed his surprise how such a report got into the press. The Government of Bombay had asked for relief from the Centre and as it started arriving the food position would ease. The process of procurement had also been intensified, besides which Government had imposed a ban on the movement of coarse grains. All these steps would go a long way in helping to avoid a breakdown in the rationing machinery.

The Minister assured reporters that there was no cause for alarm.

RECRUITMENT TO STATE SERVICES

Reservation For Only Backward Classes

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Government of Bombay has cancelled the existing classification of communities in the State, namely, Advanced, Intermediate and Backward, made for the purpose of recruitment to the various posts and services under it.

Simultaneously, it has drawn up a new list of Backward Communities eligible to enjoy preference in such appointments. This decision is in conformity with the provisions of Article 16 of the Constitution of India, under which it is not feasible to make reservation in public services in favour of any class of persons, except thoshe who are considered to be Backward.

The Government has also directed that the following percentages of vacancies occurring in the various services and posts under it, which are filled by direct recruitment, should be reserved for members of the Backward Class: State Services and posts (12½ per cent), Class III Services and posts (20 p.c.) and Class IV Services and posts (25 per cent).

These percentages represent the minimum number of vacancies to be filled by the appointment of members of the Backward Classes. It is open to the appointing authorities to recruit members of the Backward Class in excess of these percentages if they are otherwise considered suitable for such appointment vis-a-vis other candidates.

PAK INVITATION: Pir Ali Mohd. Rashid, President of the Pakistan Newspaper Editors Conference has invited the members of the Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. which will be elected shortly to visit West Pakistan on joint conference-cum-goodwill mission. The conference is proposed to be held at Karachi on December 7 and 8.

Ex-Agent Of Bank Prefers Appeal

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Division Bench of the Bombay High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Bavdeker and Mr. Justice Dixit admitted an appeal filed by Narayan Dondiba Sirsat, ex-agent of the Sholapur District Co-operative Bank, Karmala against his conviction and sentence of imprisonment for an aggregate term of four years passed by the Additional Sessions Judge, Shoalpur.

The accused was charged with theft, criminal breach of trust, forgery and using a forged document as genuine in connection with a cheque missing from a cheque book of one Balkisandas

The defence of the accused was that the cheque which was reported to be missing bore the signature of the account-holder and was cashed by one D. G. Chitrak, who put his signature on the back of it.

Mr. K. B. Sukhthanker appeared for the accused.

JARIA, Nov. 27 (PTI): The Government of India have declared the coal industry to be public utility service for a further period of six months from November 10, 1950, it is learnt here.

Showers Likely In Travancore

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 28. (PTI): The following is the weather summary for Tuesday, November 28, 1950:—

There have been a few showers in upper Assam and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Night temperatures were appreciably below normal over the country except in Assam, Uttar Pradesh and the extreme south of the Peninsula.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL EVENING OF 29TH: Local showers are likely in Travancore-Cochin and a few light showers in South Tamilnad and Upper Assam. Weather will be dry elsewhere.

Night temperatures may rise in the Punjab (I).

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from Oct. 1, 195 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours I.S.T. on November 28 1950:—

Allahabad 80 48 0 0 minus 2.7, Baroda 90 49 0 0 minus 2.5, Bhavnagar 88 54 0 0 minus 1.2, Bhopal 81 51 0 0.1 —, Bhuj 87 55 0 0 minus 0.4, BOMBAY 90 68 0 1.4 minus 1.6, Calcutta 82 57 0 5.8 plus 10.5 Cherrapunji 62 47 0 18.7 minus 3.4, Cochin 87 76 0 18.9 minus 1.0, Cuttack 83 57 0 10.5 plus 3.5, Darjiling 51 41 0 2.8 minus 3.4, Delhi 77 47 0 0 minus 0.5, Gwalior 79 51 0 0.1 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 84 50 0 2.1 minus 1.5, Indore 81 45 0 0.1 minus 1.7, Jaipur 77 42 0 0 minus 1.0, Jamnagar — 51 0 0 minus 0.4 Kodaikanal 67 50 T 10.5 minus 9.2, Lucknow 79 50 0 0.1 minus 1.4 Madras 82 67 0 11.6 minus 11.7, Mussoorie 69 51 0 0 minus 1.3 Mysore 80 58 0 7.5 minus 1.0, Nagpur 84 50 0 0.5 minus 2.5, Ootacamund 70 41 0 11.7 minus 2.4, Pachmahi 76 43 0 0.2 minus 2.8, Patiala 77 47 0 0 —, Patna 79 50 0 0 minus 2.5, Poona 87 49 0 2.8 minus 1.7, Raichur 84 57 0 5.1 plus 9.0 Rajkot 90 — — — — — —, Ranchi 87 48 0 1.3 minus 2.4, Shillong 61 46 0 10.3 plus 2.0 Simla 62 49 0 0.3 minus 1.4, Trivandrum 85 76 0 10.6 minus 6.9, Udaipur 81 63 0 15.6 plus 3.2.

Plea To End Holiday Staggering Scheme

BOMBAY, Tuesday: A strong plea to the Government to end with immediate effect the holiday staggering scheme prevalent in the engineering industry was made in the resolution adopted at the General Council meeting of the Engineering Mazdoor Sabha, this evening.

A deputation was appointed to see the Minister for Labour in this connection.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions, Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

Novum scores 100% with all women

● QUICK
● EASY
● DEPENDABLE

BEFORE you spend your time in needless worry over difficult days and fear of delays, why not try NOVUM. A high-grade ethical product with an open formula. Recommended by doctors and nurses. Complete relief. Quick sure and effective.

Available in 3 strengths

Novum ordinary capsules.....Rs. 12/8
Novum Red capsules, special extra strong strength.....Rs. 50/-
Novum Forte tablets for regulating functional irregularities.....Rs. 21/-
Also available in "special injection form" for advanced and unyielding cases of female complaints.

Take 'NOVUM' at the first sign of delay and see how comfortably you sail through your difficult days.

ASK FOR OUR FREE MEDICAL CIRCULAR

HERING & KENT

P. O. Box No. 323 (B.C.B.)
Opp. Lloyds Bank Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay

Stockists: P. M. ZAVERI & CO. Princess Street, Bombay 2

The Pulse Of The City

LIQUOR SALE: Two persons were arrested Monday on charge of attempting to sell 17 bottles of liquor. Police also seized three gallons of liquor and 550 gallons of wash and a working still from a Santa Cruz residence. Two persons arrested.

COULDN'T HIDE: A person carrying a gunny bag on his head exhuding strong smell was stopped by a patrolling policeman in the vicinity of Apollo Bunder. The bag contained dry fish but at the bottom were hidden four gallons of illicit liquor. Another person was examined near Nagapada. His bottles were found containing the same stuff. Both of them were arrested and later released on bail.

FORGERY: Narayan Devji, a businessman and his brother are stated to have secured licence quotas for various commodities from Export Trade Controller's office in the names of several bogus firms. In one case he is stated to have actually obtained large quantities of artificial silk varn and exported it without any consignee order. The businessman was released on bail. His brother is still at large

DACOITS ARRESTED: Thirteen persons suspected to be involved in various suburban dacoities were arrested Sunday.

MISAPPROPRIATION: Hafiz Habibullah Hafiz Barkatullah and Haji Rasool Jawahil, President and Treasurer of the Imamwada Muslim League Relief Committee were arrested Monday on a charge of alleged misappropriation of Rs. 2,785 belonging to the Committee. Bail Period of the accused was extended by Mazagaon Presidency Magistrate. One more office bearer of the Committee, who is also involved in the offence is absconding.

H/168

The Imperial Tobacco Company of India Ltd., Successors to Thomas Bear & Sons, London. Cigarettes made in India.

The Bombay Chronicle

INDO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

The exchange of letters between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on the subject of achieving a "no war" declaration leaves one with the feeling that the possibility of bringing about such a declaration is remote. In the circumstances, to pursue the subject further does not seem to be a very fruitful occupation. Briefly put, the attitude of Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan is that a resolution of all outstanding disputes must precede such a declaration, whilst Mr Jawaharlal Nehru seeks a declaration prior to any agreement on all controversies. To us, the former attitude seems question-begging because it does not ensure that in the event of a fresh dispute Pakistan will rule out force as a means of settling its differences with India. Incidentally, the Pakistan Prime Minister has objected to the attitude of the Indian press. The press in India, as the Prime Minister pointed out in Parliament, has on the whole observed a reasonable attitude and, if there has been any provocation, it was brought on by the action of the Pakistan Government itself. The most glaring instance is that of the Pakistan Prime Minister declaring when he assumed the Presidentship of the Pakistan Muslim League that the League was synonymous with Pakistan. This was itself a statement which vitiated the Delhi Agreement, and it was pointed out as mischievous by the Indian press. There has as yet been no satisfactory explanation of that statement and it speaks volumes for the large patience of the press in India that it has not been allowed to cloud its outlook on questions relating to Indo-Pakistan understanding. We do not expect the Pakistan Prime Minister to appreciate this position but it is very necessary that there should be no misunderstanding in India on this score. The Indian press would have been well within its rights had it taken the stand that after that assertion the Pakistan promise to afford its minorities all the rights of minorities in a modern democratic system carried no conviction. Equal nationality can hardly be expected by other communities in a State which is professedly communal. This has been the consistent position of the Indian Government and people and it can be given up only at the cost of altering the foundations of the Indian Republic.

As was to be expected, the subject of Junagadh has been raised by the Pakistan Prime Minister. India has no cause to be ashamed of her attitude on this matter. After a declaration of accession by the Nawab of Junagadh to Pakistan, the Executive Council of that State appealed for Indian intervention by India to help it to maintain law and order at a time when the Nawab had removed himself to Pakistan. The Indian Government held a plebiscite and, when the overwhelming verdict of the people for accession to India was denounced by Pakistan, even offered to submit to another plebiscite to be held under U.N. auspices. Nothing could be more reasonable than this offer but it failed to satisfy Pakistan. To bring up Junagadh as an issue to be settled between India and Pakistan in the manner in which Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan has done it, is to betray a determination to stoke the fires between the two countries, not to build up a no-war declaration. There is no reason for assuming that the offer of the Indian Government to submit the Junagadh question to a U.N. plebiscite is not valid any more and Pakistan might still avail itself of this way out of an unpleasant situation. The attempt to base an analogy for Kashmir on the Junagadh precedent is disingenuous. It overlooks the main point that in Kashmir the Indian forces are there on the invitation of the established Government of Kashmir and that that Government, after the Indian intervention, has been given a greater measure of popular association. In Junagadh, the Nawab's accession to Pakistan led to a rapid alienation of popular feeling in the State which necessitated the virtual flight of the Nawab. No amount of political quibbling can get over this obvious fact. On Kashmir itself, Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan is significantly silent about Sir Owen Dixon's indicting of Pakistan's breach of International Law. On the contrary, he insists that unless there is a settlement over Kashmir—and he leaves no doubt that by "settlement" he intends acceptance of Pakistan's attitude by India—there cannot be peace between the two nations. Mr. Liaqat, moreover, has made pointed mention of Indian troop movements on the borders which gave rise to considerable anxiety in Pakistan. This in itself should be sufficient argument for a no-war declaration. The Indian Prime Minister has stated that the movements were wholly defensive. Obviously, a joint declaration eschewing force would create an atmosphere of general confidence in both countries which would completely eradicate all uneasiness. It is surprising that the Pakistan Prime Minister should have failed to see this point.

It is interesting to note the difference in approach, too, to the two vexed issues of canal water and evacuee property. Pakistan places greater value on the first conflict and believes that, if there is agreement to solve all conflicts by arbitration, the evacuee property question will automatically fall within this technique. The Indian attitude, on the other, is one of not ruling out arbitration but of reserving it as a last resort when, after the degree of agreement between the two governments having been attained in direct negotiations, there is still an appreciable gap, and the points of controversy are narrowed down. The shadow of arbitration hanging over direct talks will, as Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out, greatly reduce the chances of these talks. Besides, on the matters already referred for settlement to international opinion, the result has been most detrimental to healthy relations between the two countries. We refer to Junagadh itself, to Kashmir and to Hyderabad which was taken up by Pakistan and kept sizzling for several U.N. sessions. Some method has to be worked out for expeditious disposal of disputes. This Pakistan itself realises when it says that there should be a time-limit of two months for negotiation, two months for mediation and further two months for arbitration—the three processes presumably to follow one another in rapid succession. But Pakistan realises that the time for arbitration will vary with the subject and the men engaged in the arbitration. It is not, however, prepared to concede the same lattitude for negotiations and mediation, which naturally will experience the same Indo-Pakistan Agreement of May 1948 by which the two Governments agreed to "approach the problem in a practical spirit on the basis of the East Punjab (Indian) Government diminishing its supply to the Pakistan canals in order to enable the West Punjab (Pakistan) Government to tap alternative sources "as an agreement" made under compulsion." Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, referring to this latest communication of the Pakistan Prime Minister, said, "I am deeply distressed that the Agreement reached between the two countries in May 1948 in a friendly spirit and our honourable fulfilment of it should be so distorted and denounced." This is in fact a most damaging blow at any hope of settling differences between the two countries.

If, nevertheless, the Prime Minister welcomes the opportunity of renewing personal talks with Mr. Liaqat Ali, it is because it would be disastrous if India took a leaf out of Pakistan's book and insisted on a settlement of all outstanding disputes before endorsing an intention to eschew force and war as a means of settling controversies. It is an indication that the people on this side at least are not hopeless about reaching amicable relations with Pakistan. It would be idle to say that it is generally shared, but it is the dominant mood. And in the past year it has been sorely tried. There have been instances like that of the Muslim League Presidentship and the present denunciation of the 1948 Canal Waters Agreement which are not conducive to the growth of healthy relations or even helpful to a settlement. It might seem folly to persist in negotiations, but the issue involved is great enough to warrant patience and tolerance.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,
The best and the last!
I would hate that death bandaged my eyes and forebore,
And bade me creep past.

—ROBERT BROWNING.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT

An association, known as the Pakistan Majlis of Marriages, has been formed at Dacca for promoting cordial relations between husbands and wives. The association will also endeavour to encourage marriages between Muslims of different sects and from different provinces and discourage the giving and acceptance of dowry.

—News Item.

* * *

Senior Commanding General Kaisar Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, Nepal's Defence Minister, said he did not know how long he would stay in Delhi and added 'it all depends on the Government of India."

In that case we would personally not mind in the least if the Government of India invited for permanent stay in this country, all the "Shamsher Jang Bahadur Ranas", those born Brigadier Generals, Major Generals, Generals Senior, Junior Commanding Generals, etc. etc.

* * *

Inaugurating the South Zonal Hindu Mahasabha Conference at Madras, Dr. N. B. Khare declared that they were meeting at a time when the country was passing through critical times.

He couldn't have been alluding, could he, to his current dashes over the length and breadth of India.

* * *

Press report: Rift is reported in the ranks of Telangana Reds. While one group favours the continuance of the present policy the other group wants the objectives to be achieved through non-violence.

Thus also they are agreed on the fundamental principle that Ends Justify Means.

* * *

HONGKONG, November 26: The Chinese People's Government has outlawed strikes and lock-outs as a method of solving labour disputes, according to a Peking despatch by the official New China News Agency today.

To all whom it may concern in India please.

* * *

Moscow's "Pravda" feels that the decisions of the recent Warsaw "Peace Congress" have encouraged all people "of goodwill" to "struggle still more boldly for peace and security of the nations".

What is it the preliminary signal for?

* * *

And the Moscow Government's "Izvestia" announces that "the tense international situation" created by the Korean War "unleashed by the American and British imperialists" allows no delay in putting into effect the Congress decisions.

Allows no delay ..... H'm.

THE INTELLECTUAL'S PLACE IN COMMUNISM

By Hugh Seton-Watson

INTELLECTUALS have played an important part in the Communist movement since its earliest days. Karl Marx himself was an intellectual. So was Lenin. He wanted his party to be a disciplined conspiratorial body of 'professional revolutionaries', and he realised that he would recruit these more easily from the intellectuals than from the workers and peasants.

His rivals, the Mensheviks, wanted a mass party, something like the labour movements of the west, less rigidly disciplined, less dictatorial, paying more attention to the everyday needs of the workers and less to the sweeping political directives of professional revolutionaries. Well, it was Lenin's party that won the Revolution and the Civil War and made itself master of all Russia, and it was Lenin's party which was made the model for the Communist International which was set up in 1919. All Communist parties since then have had to make themselves as similar as possible to Lenin's party.

RISE OF THE BUREAUCRAT

Once the Bolsheviks were in power in Russia, once they had stopped being rebels and had become rulers, their party, of course, changed. Rebellious intellectuals were not needed so much as obedient workers and respectful bureaucrats. Some of the early intellectual leaders are still there—Stalin and Molotov are both intellectuals of a sort. Others—Trotsky, Zinoviev and Bukharin, for instance—have fallen by the wayside. The Soviet Communist Party today includes some workers who still work in the factory, some peasants who still till the soil, and some intellectuals who still work in their professions.

But the man who really counts in the party is not the real worker or the real peasant, or the real intellectual, but the bureaucrat, the full-time party official whose parents may have been workers or peasants, but who himself or herself is wholly occupied with party administration. And in the East European countries where the Communists have seized power, the same change is taking place, the rebellious intellectuals giving way to the men whose career IS the party.

But in countries that have not got Communist governments, the position is much more like the position in the young Bolshevik Party when Lenin founded it. Here the revolutionary intellectual is most important, and every attempt is made both to recruit intellectuals into the party and to win the sympathy of still larger numbers of intellectuals who are not prepared to come into the party but are willing to help it.

Now the countries which the Communists have not conquered fall roughly into two types. On the one hand are the United States, Western Europe and the British Dominions—about 400,000,000 people living in industrial countries, with a high level of general education, and with a fairly strong democratic tradition. On the other hand are Africa, South America and the non-communist countries of Asia—nearly 1,000,000,000 people, mostly employed in agriculture, miserably poor, and most of them illiterate.

INTELLECTUALS IMPORTANT

In the backward countries the intellectuals are especially important. There are not very many of them, but their numbers are growing. They belong to the twentieth century. They have some understanding of twentieth-century ideas—scientific, aesthetic, social, and above all political. They live something like the lives of twentieth-century European intellectuals. But they see their peoples living in the fifteenth century, or even in the prehistoric age.

They revolt against the misery and the social injustice, and they blame everything on the ruling class or, in the case of colonial countries, the ruling foreign power. To these men and women the Communists offer just the slogans which are likely to prove attractive. The intellectuals of the undeveloped countries are assured that they can obtain social justice for their people by supporting Soviet policy.

In Western countries, intellectuals are not so important. They do not stand out above the shoulders of their compatriots in the same way. In England we are all in the twentieth century. The workers can look after themselves without being led forward by intellectual protectors. But still, great scientists and great writers have prestige. If they can be persuaded to speak on behalf of the Soviet Union, their words carry weight. They can sow doubts in the minds of their listeners. They, too, have a place in the Soviet scheme of things. But their place is very different from that of the intellectual in the Soviet and popular democratic world.

The job of the pro-Communist intellectual abroad is to revolt against the capitalist society which surrounds him. His positive beliefs do not matter very much, as long as he thinks that Communism would, on the whole, be an improvement. He may pick and choose among the dogmas of Marxism-Leninism, accepting some and rejecting those which do not attract him. He is not required to conform. Picasso, the famous French artist, does not conform. His abstract style is one which no Soviet artist could adopt without awaking official disapproval.

INCONSISTENCY JUSTIFIED

Yet Picasso's name has been a rallying-cry for the pro-Communist intellectuals of France. Is not this inconsistent? No, replies the Communist dialectician. Picasso is faithfully reflecting the chaos and despair of the decaying capitalist society around him, and is quite right to paint in a style which, if practised in Moscow, would be condemned as empty bourgeois formalism.

But the Communist dialectician, if pressed, would explain that if Picasso were to live for long enough in the Soviet Union, his art would change. According to the official view, the environment would have its effect. He would become a realist painter of Soviet reality, and his subject would be Soviet Man, himself the product of the new Soviet environment, busily building Communist society. Rather a violent adjustment, you may say. And in practice very few prominent Westerners have yet had to make it. Yet it must be made by any pro-Communist intellectual in the west who has occasion to cross the bridge and make his home among the Communist intellectuals of the East. He leaves behind him a social environment where, for him, revolt has been the order of the day—where established beliefs existed only to be questioned.

Beyond the bridge there lies a Communist society of certainties and dogmas: a word in which the revolution has already happened, in which rebellious intellectuals are no longer the star attractions. The party man, who sticks to the party line, is the man who wields the influence. And in this intellectual climate, there is no place for the intellectual who does not confirm.

"PEACE" CAMPAIGN

At present the Communists of all lands are running a 'peace campaign' to support Russian foreign policy. It is especially directed at intellectuals in the West who are appalled by the thought that war may again ravage us, whose consciences are uneasy because America has the horrifying weapon of the atom bomb. The Soviet Union has not got so far as America in production of this weapon, so the Communist 'peace' campaign concentrates its attack, in the so-called Stockholm Appeal, on this weapon. Even the emotional rhetoric of the Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg cannot conceal the ulterior Soviet motive.

And then, there is Academician Lysenko, who is held up to us as a great pioneer of scientific research and academic freedom. No one could say he is not frank. 'It is the sacred duty,' he says, 'of all upright scientists and intellectuals in every country to explain to the people that by its very socialist nature, the Soviet Union is not and cannot be an aggressor, an oppressor of peoples.'

Yugoslavia is a menace to peace, the Communist peacemongers tell us. Yugoslavia is not preparing to attack her neighbours. No, her crime is that she has not accepted emissaries from Moscow to rule her. By her existence, she presents an obstacle to Soviet expansion. Soviet expansion IS peace. That is what the words 'peace' means in communese.

The Communist technique, then is to get at intellectuals in the non-Communist world by appealing to great words like "peace" and 'justice' which mean one thing in the languages of the world and another thing in communese, by exploiting their idealism and worrying their conscience.

But what of the position of intellectuals in the countries which enjoy benefits of Communist rule? What about the intellectuals in Eastern Europe who in 1944 welcomed the Soviet forces as liberators and voted for the Communist in the hope of freedom and justice? What has happened to them now? Above all, what about the position of intellectuals in the Soviet Union? How have Mr. Ehrenburg, Mr. Palladin and Mr. Lysenko reached their present eminence, and what has become of their professional colleagues? What rights and freedom do Soviet writers, scientists and artists enjoy?

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Nepal Congress Move

The appeal of the Nepal Congress to the King and to the Government of India to come to its aid will be read with considerable sympathy but it is not likely to secure much response. From all accounts, the movement launched by the Nepal Congress is working out to a desparate end. In the circumstances, it is not exactly a chivalrous act to try to involve others in its debris. In the interest of Nepal itself, the standing out of the complications of Nepal's internal politics by the King and the Indian Government is very desirable. Representatives of the Nepal Government are at present at New Delhi, with the object of opening negotiations with the Indian Government and accomplishing a peaceful settlement of the Nepal controversy. At any rate, this is the only possible approach that the Indian Gvoernment can take in the ensuing talks and, if the Nepal King entertains any expectations of reverting to the Nepal gaddi, then he too must adopt an attitude that will leave the door open for a reconciliation with the present Nepal Government. Even from the point of view of infusing a democratic mood in the Nepal Government, it is essential that a general reconciliation should take place.

Press Delegation To Egypt

The invitation extended by the Egyptian Government to a press delegation from India is another move to build contacts between the two countries and to create a better understanding of the problems of the two peoples. The timing of the visit is peculiarly happy, coinciding as it does with the celebrations connected with the great Al-Azhar University and the political crisis in Anglo-Egyptian relations. A perusal of the members of the delegation as finally settled however, indicates that much is to be desired in India's representation. Newspapers which have been approached, have evidently exercised their own discretion in nominating their representatives and names new to the profession are seen in the list. The All India Newspaper Editors Conference which has made the announcement, ought to have plainly indicated that where the Editor or the next seniormost member of the Editorial Department is unable to represent his newspaper, the invitation should lapse to that particular newspaper and pass on to another organ of opinion. We quite appreciate the danger of press representation being confined to a few leading men in journalism and that state of affairs has also been experienced in this country. But there is a golden mean between reliance on a few outstanding individuals and an indiscriminate choice. The A.I.N.E.C. could exert itself a little to enable foreign Governments desirous of establishing contacts between their countries and India and particularly between the press of these countries and the Indian press.

None So Blind

We cannot but regret the Paris report to the effect that no change in the French attitude towards the French settlements in India emerged from the discussions between the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, and the Indian Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr. B. V. Keskar. It is a pity that Frenchmen, of all people should want to remain blind to the absolutely inescapable truth that no arguments and factors —even of "culture" and past association, though a century long—can possibly prevail over the fact that "French" India is a part not of France but of India, and that "French" Indians are Indian and just as much Indian, as any son or daughter of this country. Therefore, "French" India must and will inevitably belong to the mother country. It is even a greater pity that the French should be blind to the signs of the times and be unable to learn the lesson of their own current experiences elsewhere.

Surprising Championship

One should have thought that when the "Labour-Socialist" Government of Great Britain took the decision to support South Africa against India and, in fact, against the proclaimed views of the majority of U. N. member states and even the International Court of Justice that Government was moved by the dubious interest of the "Commonwealth" idea. Is one to be forced to feel that that was the guiding objective and also that the British Labour Government is actually impelled by an equally outrageous self-interest too? Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's statement, in reply to Parliamentary questions on Tuesday last was that the British Government, in the case of African territories under its direct responsibility, is itself guilty of racial discrimination differing essentially only in degree from the policy madly pursued by Dr. Malan and the South African Whites. The principle that underlies and governs the administration of British East Africa and Kenya is that the territories belong to, and are intended for, first and foremost European (that is White and British) settlers and immigrants, not the natives nor other coloured inhabitants like Indians. "Europeans" have, in every respect and in all the implications of the term, prior proprietory rights over those territories, with natives and Indians allowed the bits and crumbs thrown to them by the Whites in their generosity which is itself inspired by European need for cheap labour and menial service. The coloured are not allowed opportunities ever to attain to a status, educational, social or economic of equality with the Whites. This is by no means an exaggerated or prejudiced description of the racial situation in British African "colonies". And the question arises whether this is Democracy or the essence of Malanism. We should like the Government of India to publish for the information of the world, the replies of Mr. Attlees' Government to New Delhi's strong representations that were referred to by Shri Nehru.

Food Realities

It is good to hear that howsoever difficult the food position may be Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, Bombay's Food Minister is determined not to reduce the foodgrains' ration in the Bombay State. He also denied vehemently that there have been any deaths due to starvation in the State. The scare is partly due to opposition propaganda and pessimists. As we have pointed out, the distribution and procurement machinery needs tightening up so that the non-agricultural population outside big cities does not suffer. If some of the areas are likely to go without rations altogether, it is foolhardy to stick to the present quota of rationing If there is shortage there must be just and equivalent distribution. A national calamity must be faced by all equally and, whatever the opposition or the disgruntled elements have to say, the Government should not be partial to urban or any other area. Yielding to intimidation from any quarters agitating for decontrol is not going to ease the food situation nor raise the credit of the Government. No doubt the food problem is a headache and Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, if he feels that the Centre is being unfair to Bombay, after every thing else has failed, should come out with his case in the open and take the public into his confidence.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Free Legal Aid

Mr. Chagla has pleaded for the rights of citizens to engage counsel; but it seems, he has never thought of poor people who cannot engage counsel without selling their ornaments or some belongings. He himself drew up a long report on "Free Legal Aid to People" which I remember was published sometime ago. I am, therefore, all in favour of the Government continuing the system of excluding pleaders in certain cases of litigation when poor people are involved.

—G. D. PARIKH.

Abuse Of The Bombay Land Requisitions Act

Originally and ostensibly the Act was passed to check Pugree evil and it was only necessary to ensure that houseowners let out premises at Standard Rents. In practice however Houseowners are deprived of their elementary right to choose their own tenants, and Government have taken undue advantage of the Act by requisitioning the premises for the benefit of their own officers, to the exclusion of the public, or even the nearest relatives of the houseowner. While the Government preach to, and insist upon, Industry to house their labour, Government should set a better example by first practising what they preach and at least house their own employees without encroaching on ill-supplied public needs.

—V. M. SARAIYA.

Identify Fieldsmen

I have a suggestion to make which, I hope, will receive careful consideration of those who are in charge of promoting cricket in India today and I am certain that this will be favourably received by the vast number of cricket enthusiasts all over the country.

In big matches which are witnessed from a distance, the visitors in general find it somewhat difficult to know the names of fieldsmen carefully and in time. Some difficulty is also felt in making out those who are batting and bowling without reference to the neighbour or the board. The board, of course, helps to find out the batsmen and the bowlers, the latter more precisely than the former. This problem can be very easily solved by making the fielding side and the batsmen fix up their particular number, which is generally found in the official score card, to the front or the back side of their shirt. All other sports and games all over the world use numbers and this generally helps the spectators to be at ease even while watching the game with keenness and enthusiasm.

—K. S. RAMAMUJAM.

John Wilson Of Bombay

The 75th anniversary of the death of the Rev. Dr. John Wilson falls on 1st. December 1950. He lived over 40 years in India and was closely and widely associated with its life and affairs. He founded the Ambroli Church, the Wilson High School and the Wilson College. He was one of the founders of the Bombay University and took active part in its development as Syndic Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Vice-Chancellor. The width of his interests is to be seen in the fact that he was examiner in Sanskrit, Persian, Hebrew, Marathi, Gujarati and Hindustani. From 1830 onwards he was closely connected with the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and did much to build up its library and to further its cultural activities. In 1869 the citizens of Bombay marked the 40th anniversary of his arrival in India by a gift of Rs. 21,000 which he passed on to the University to aid the higher studies of the youth of Bombay, and the University used the money to found its 'John Wilson Philological Lectureship.' The silver salver that accompanied the purse bears the following inscription in Sanskrit: "This salver was presented to the Rev. John Wilson, D. D., F. R. S. at a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, as a mark of esteem for his high personal character, and in acknowledgment of his great services to India in the cause of education and philanthropy."

To commemorate the 75th anniversary of his death, a memorial service will be held on Friday 1st. December at 4-45 p.m. at his grave in the Old Scottish Cemetery, which is situated between Queen's Road and the Metro Cinema. It is hoped that many who would like to pay tribute to his memory will be able to attend.

—JAMES KELLOCK.

OF ALL THINGS...

Try A Plate Of Plankton

THE sea swarms with life. Millions of fish inhabit the millions of tons of water that make up the world's oceans. The big fish feed on the little fish and the latter feed on the littlest. And so it goes on and on, with each species gobbling up its neighbours in an unceasing struggle for the survival of the fittest.

And through the length and breadth of the ocean there swarms a multitude of minute sea creatures called plankton. If a few bucketfuls of sea water are strained through a cloth, the "scum" that remains will likely be plankton. These living organisms are so numerous that whole stretches of ocean are sometimes coloured by their presence. If someone with time on his hands decided to get calcium the hard way, all he would have to do would be to gather all the plankton from a cubic mile of sea water. He would get over twenty tons of lime for his pains.

Some varieties of plankton thrive close to land, some well out to sea. Most of them live at reasonable depths, but there are hardier ones who live a dreary life hundreds of fathoms below the surface where the light of day never penetrates. It takes all kinds to make a world and plankton has numerous divisions and sub-divisions. There are the sluggard planktonic types that crawl about the ocean floor—the epibenthos, masobenthos and hypobenthos—and then there are the free-swimming types of plankton proper, the epiplankton and meso-plankton.

What do these tiny beings feed on? Those that stay close inshore are the luckiest, for they get all the decaying vegetable matter that comes down from the rivers, as well as the refuse that men throw into the water. The ones in the deepest parts of the ocean are the worst off, for they have to subsist on dead fish and any other organic matter that happens to come their way.

Though some races—like the Japanese—relish raw fish, most men are averse to the idea. But plankton is not only perfectly edible, but is highly nutritive. The next time a man is stranded in mid-ocean and supper is overdue, all he has to do to get a square meal is to scoop himself a few handfuls of plankton and begin eating it.

£. 1,868 M Development Plan For Asia

NEED FOR FOREIGN CAPITAL URGED

NEW DELHI, November 28.

THE need for flow of foreign capital in appreciable quantity, in order to speed up the economic development of South and South East Asian countries has been emphasised in the Report just published of the "Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia."

The Plan which is a Six-year development programme aims to provide basic economic development of the area and fundamental projects on agriculture, irrigation, power and communications, railways, roads, ports and harbour installations have been approved. It also provides for essential development in the sphere of social services like health, housing and education.

The total cost of the schemes drawn up for India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and British Borneo comes to £.1,868 millions. Of this, external finance will be needed to the extent of £1,084 millions. The remainder of the expenditure is proposed to be borne by the member Governments from their internal resources.

The sponsors of the Plan, while realising that the burden of development "must be borne chiefly by the countries themselves" observe that the pace of development would be slow unless a sufficient flow of capital from abroad takes place.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

The Report anticipates the following results in 1956-57, on successful implementation of the programme:

More land under cultivation—13 million acres (increase of 3½ per cent).

More foodgrains produced—6 million tons (increase of 10 per cent).

More land under irrigation—13 million acres (increase of 17 per cent).

More electric generating capacity —1.1 million kwts. (increase of 67 per cent).

South and South East Asian countries, the Report says, contain 570 million people—one quarter of the world's population. The area is rich in natural resources but little touched yet by the Industrial Revolution which, in 150 years, has so completely transformed the face of the Western world.

POVERTY PROBLEM

Despite this potential wealth, both human and material, the fundamental problem of the region is poverty. The population in the area is growing rapidly—by 20,000 every day! Agricultural productivity is low. Industrial power has not been developed to an extent which can meet the needs of the growing population or improve their standard of living.

This poverty, apart from causing the low economic conditions of the area, is apt "to cloud and circumscribe" the human assets that the area possesses.

The Plan aims to raise the people from their low economic conditions by undertaking some basic development projects. Science and technology the Report says, has made progress possible in other parts of the world and there is no doubt that by application of similar process "the hastening" of a similar development in Asia can be brought about.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Details, of the development programes of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya and British Borneo are given in the Plan are given below:

As regards India the following development plans have been drawn up:

River valley projects including Damodar, Hirakud and Bhakra-Nangal projects; Integrated Crop Production Plan; development of transport and communications. (Total cost of development—Rs. 18.396 millions or £.1.379 millions).

The distribution and cost of India's plans are Agriculture £456 millions (including multipurpose projects). Transport and Communications £527 millions. Fuel and Power £43 million. Industry and Mining (excluding coal) £135 millions. Social Capital £218 millions. Total: £1.379 millions.

EXTERNAL CAPITAL

The prime limitation in the execution of the programme is the availability of internal and external finance.

The Report indicates five methods by which the amount of external finance required could be raised:—

(a) Out of the foreign assets which the countries in the area themselves possess—in particular, the sterling credits which some of them built up in London during the War. India, Pakistan and Ceylon, the Report says, expect that they will be able to draw on these assets up to a total of £246 millions during the next six years. The estimated withdrawal of India alone would be to the tune of £210 millions.

(b) Out of money put up by private investors abroad for use of private enterprise in the area. It is too early to say, the Report observes, how much can be expected from this source but the opportunities for private enterprise in South and South East Asia should increase as the development programmes get under way;

(c) Out of money lent by private investors abroad to the Governments in the area, for example, by subscribing to loans floated in London and other important financial centres;

(d) Out of loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Observing that the Bank is a very important source of funds the Report hopes that it would be possible to enlist its full support and co-operation; and

(e) Gifts and loans from Governments outside the area to Governments inside it—The Report observes: "A substantial element of Government-to-Government finance will be required, particularly in the early stages of the development programmes", as it is very unlikely that, in view of the magnitude involved, the external finance available through the previous four channels will be enough to enable the development programme to be carried out.

SCHEME FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Another limitation in the working of the development schemes is the avalability of technical skill, mainly of highly skilled personnel, such as engineers, doctors and agricultural experts.

The Commonwealth Consultative Committee at its meeting in Sydney in May 1950 decided to set up a Technical Assistance Scheme to which Commonwealth Governments have agreed to contribute an amount upto a maximum of £8,000,000 over three years.

To implement the above scheme a Council of Technical Co-operation has already been constituted with its headquarters in Colombo and is expected to start functioning very shortly.

PLANNING INDIA'S DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

dar, Hirakud and Bhakra-Nangal projects: an integrated crop production plan: and development of transport and communications.

The plan envisages an arrangement by which the exportable surplus of Marshall-Aided Europe and the United States can be exchanged through economic aid to South-East Asia.

Thus the increase in the purchasing power of the countries of the region will aid exports from the industrial nations on the one hand and help to raise their own standard of living.

CONTROL ON SUGAR AND GUR

Congress Party Discusses Government's Policy

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28 (PTI): The Congress Party in Parliament discussed this evening the question of control and prices of sugar and gur and the licensing policy of the Government in regard to kolhus (indigenous cane crushers).

No decision was reached at the meeting but the Government was asked to arrive at a conclusion in the light of views expressed at the meeting."

A deputation representing the sugarcane growers of South India met the Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, today and made representations to him on the need for removal of the control orders on gur and also the price fixed for gur in Madras state.

Social Democrats Leading In Bavarian Elections

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Kurt Schumacher's Social Democrats topped the poll in the Bavarian Parliamentary election—60,000 votes ahead of West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democratic Party.

Edward Cinema

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Edward cinema on the Kalbadevi Road, declared an Evacuee property as it belonged to a person who migrated to Pakistan after partition, continues to be run by Sjt. B. D. Bharucha, who has enjoyed the lease of the house since 1943.

The matter was decided by the High Court of Bombay in the oral judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah, in favour of the Lessee, and it was declared that the Custodian of Evacuee Property cannot obtain forcible possession of the premises, nor can he allot it to anyone else.

Little Progress On Bill

MR. K. SANTHANAM'S REPLY TO CRITICS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28 (PTI): Parliament again made very little progress today on the Road Transport Corporations Bill as reported on by the select committee. The House was still discussing the Bill clause by clause when it adjourned for the day.

The Minister of State for Transport, Mr. K. Santhanam, told the House that the Government of India wanted to ensure that there was no undue competition between road and rail transport. They also desired to preserve and improve bullock cart traffic. Bullock carts in India lifted roughly one hundred million tons of goods—equivalent to the load carried by the railways—and the capital invested in them was valued at Rs. 261 crores.

The House adopted an amendment moved by the Indian National Trade Union Congress leader, Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, stating that the wages paid to employees of the corporations should be "fair."

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt (Rajasthan) concluding his overnight speech said he was glad to see a press report that the Government was going to nationalise the night airmail between Delhi and Bombay.

NO COMPULSION

After closure was moved and carried, the Minister replying to the debate said the constitutional point raised about the need for mentioning the principles of compensation in the Bill was not tenable as the Bill did not authorise the road transport corporations to acquire compulsorily and buses or routes of a private operator. If a corporation wanted to do so, it would have to ask the state governments concerned to do the needful.

Mr. Santhanam denied that one of his proposed amendments was intended to "flout" the recent Bombay High Court decision on the Bombay Road Transport Corporation. The High Court had pointed out a defect in the law, of which they themselves had been aware and had been desirous of correcting it. Due to other parliamentary business, they could not bring the present bill before parliament earlier.

The House took up detailed consideration of the bill after an amendment to recommit the bill to the select committee was withdrawn by leave of the house.

The House had passed thirty-nine clauses out of 46 in the bill when it adjourned till tomorrow. Most of the amendments were either withdrawn or rejected. The rest suggesting minor changes were passed.

By an amendment moved by Mr K. Santhanam, provisions of the bill were made applicable to Part B States.

The Jordan-Israel Armistice Commission has adopted a three-point resolution to keep the peace in the Holy Land.

THE SIX-YEAR PLAN: DETAILS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

THE Six-year Development Plan of India drawn up for submission to the Commonwealth Consultative Committee at its meeting in London in September last covers fundamental projects like agriculture, transport and communications, fuel and power, industry and mining, and social services including education, housing and health.

The expenditure spread over six years is estimated at Rs. 18,396 millions or £. 1,379 millions; of this, an amount of £. 772 millions will be met from internal resources and the balance £. 607 millions will have to be financed from external sources, including withdrawals from Sterling balances.

STRAIN ON ECONOMY

The Report gives details of the problems that India had to face on account of the War and subsequently after Partition. During the War, India was the "Great Eastern Base" of the Allies when "an extraordinarily severe strain" was imposed on her economy.

In addition to the problems caused by the War, the Report points out, partition of the country created further difficulties. A part of what had previously been internal trade in cotton, jute and foodgrains became a feature of external trade and abnormal expenditure of about Rs. 300 millions a year on rehabilitation of refugees and approximately another Rs. 300 millions on essential food subsidies intensified the Budgetary problem.

OBJECTIVES

The development schemes of India are designed to improve the standard of living, to provide a minimum of social service and to supply sufficient capital aad consumer goods to restrain inflation. To achieve these objectives it is proposed:

(a) to undertake certain basic public developments such as irrigation and rural electrification in order to increase agricultural production;

(b) to increase the supply of fertilisers, agricultural implements and building materials at a reasonable cost in order to raise the yield of land under cultivation;

(c) to develop and improve transport facilities;

(d) to promote the full use of existing industrial equiment and capacity and to extend the production of iron and steel; and

(e) to encourage industry in the villages in order to provide work for the under-employed and unemployed rural population.

"A great deal of work", the Report says, "has already been started to meet development needs. The programme now contemplated embraces schemes already begun and in addition, other of high priority which could be undertaken as soon as adequate finance is available."

The details of the approved programmes are given below:—

	Rupees Pounds
Agriculture	Rs. 6,080
	£. 456
Transport & Communications including railways, roads ports and Harbours	Rs. 7,027
	£. 527
Fuel & Power	Rs. 576
	£. 43
Industry & Mining (including coal)	Rs. 1,800
	£. 135
Social Services (Education Housing, Health, etc.)	Rs. 2,913
	£. 218
Total	Rs. 18,396
	£. 1,379

DETAILS OF THE PLAN

Agricultural programme includes three multipurpose projects which are accorded very high priority. These are the Damodar Valley (Rs. 500 millions), the Hirakud (Rs. 300 millions) and the Bhakra-Nangal (Rs. 757 millions). Another major item on the agricultural development programme is the Integrated Crop Production Plan, launched by the Government of India. Increased production of crops at the end of 1956-57 as a result of the schemes approved, the Report says, will be 3 million tons of foodgrains, about 295,000 tons of cotton, 375,000 tons of jute and 15 lakhs tons of oilseeds

Under transport and communications, construction and restoration of track, bridges, structural work and rolling-stock are included. The scheme for establishment of a plant for the manufacture of locomotives is also being promoted. In the industrial sector, the emphasis is on raising the production of steel, particularly through the modernization and expansion of existing Steel Plant and construction of additional capacity for an annual output of 5 lakhs tons.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

The development programme, if implemented fully, will provide for improvement in the standard of living. Quantitatively estimated, the Report says, the availability of cloth per individual will be 15 yards as against 10 yards at present and, 16 ozs. of food ration in urban areas as against 12 ozs. at present. Foreign exchange expenditure on food supplies which is an important cause of the current balance of payment deficit should also be reduced and substantial increase in exports of raw materials such as oil seeds and short staple cotton and of manufactures like jute products, cotton textiles and other consumer goods should accrue. At the end of the Six-year period, it is expected that equilibrium will be achieved at a higher level of international trade.

INDIA'S VIEWS

The Report gives the views of the Government of India in case external finance to the extent necessary is not forthcoming for continuing the development programmes. It says: "In that event, India would have to face at the same time the problem of counteracting inflation and the necessity of carrying out a modicum of development within the resources at its command. This would inevitably entail a drastic curtailment of imports and possibly the abandonment of some development projects already under way.

It might also require, apart from any possible economy in expenditure, the raising of taxes to levels which are bound to cause further hardship. If it becomes necessary to resort to a certain amount of deficit financing to carry out a minimum programme of development the existing fiscal and financial controls would have to be intensified and expanded. In present conditions in India, this would present formidable difficulties.

"Such a rigorous management of the country's economy would be likely to lead to unemployment, to reduce trade with the rest of the world and to lower business activity No noticeable improvement in living conditions would be possible and there might be deterioration.

This is bound to react unfavourably on the economic and political conditions of the country, especially, in the prevailing social and political atmosphere in the South and South-East Asia."

Stop Press

NEPALI FIGHTERS ESCAPE

BANARAS, Nov. 28 (UPI): Out of the eleven workers of the Nepali National Congress lodged in the new jail in Makhu, in the Nepali territory, seven have escaped, according to a communique issued by the Nepali National Congress here.

The escaped prisoners have arrived here, adds the communique.

NO MAJOR WAR

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Naval Secretary, Mr. Francis P. Mathews, said here today that "I can't conceive of any country wanting to start a major war at this time." He was answering correspondents. "I would assume they only want to protect their own territory", the Secretary said in explaining what he believed to be the motive for the present Communist action in North Korea.

News BRIEFS

HELP ASSURED: Opening the Kashmir Emporium at Lucknow Monday, Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, said that India would stand by the people of Kashmir. He urged people to buy Kashmir products.

A.R.P. MEASURES: The PEPSU Government is setting up a separate A.R.P. and home defence organisation in the State.

POSTS RESERVED: The PEPSU Government has decided to reserve a certain percentage of posts for scheduled castes. Recruitment by promotion will, however, continue to be made on the basis of merit and seniority.

PUNJAB STIPENDS: The Punjab Government has awarded stipends worth Rs. 95,411 to the Harijan and backward Sikh students till Nov. 15.

RIFT WIDENS: Reports from Telengana show that the reported rift in the ranks of the Communists is widening. Two dead bodies of Red leaders believed to have been killed by their own friends, were found recently. Destruction of Reds' property is also reported.

BOGUS CARDS: A Patna grocer was put under detention for six months on Monday for holding bogus ration cards.

CLOTH SEIZED: Jullunder Police is enquiring into several blackmarketing cases in cloth. Many prominent persons are being interrogated.

"GHAFFAR KHAN" DAY: Punjab State Congress has decided to observe December 1 as "Ghaffar Khan" Day. The Congress urged the Government of India to bring pressure on the Pakistan Government for the release of the Frontier leader.

Fighting In Korea

(Continued from page 1)

sion was reported south of the river at Wonni.

The Second Division was doing its utmost under tremendous pressure from a Communist force estimated at three divisions to withdraw its artillery.

One, and possibly two, Communist regiments were reported already driving through the Tokchon gap across the Taobong River near Pukchangni, fifty miles north-east of Pyongyang, where the South Koreans were earlier said to be trying to stabilise their defence.

This area is south of Tokchon where the Communist armies routed the Second South Korean Division on Sunday, endangering the whole United Nations battle line. Maengsin, twelve miles north-east of Pukchangni, was surrounded.

FIGHTS BACK

The British Commonwealth 27th Brigade, which was flung into the breach yesterday, was reported to have fought back a Communist attack in Kunuri area, almost south-west of Wonni, on the zigzagging allied line.

On the extreme left of the north-west battlefront the American 24th division, which had been fanning out west and north of Pakchon, had to retreat closer to the town. To their right the South Korean First Division were also withdrawing from Yongsan-dong, near Yongbyon.

Strange Comrades

TOKYO, Nov. 28: Australians and Turks—bitter foes of the Gallipoli campaign in World War One—met today as comrades in arms in the United Nations' Army.

Alerted for action in North-Western Korea, they came together on a crowded road in the rear.

There were cheers and cat calls from the slouch-hatted diggers at the sight of the Turks' crescent star and happy grins from the olive-clad Turkish soldiers in reply.

It is possible that they will soon be fighting alongside each other.

WRANGLE IN U.N.S.E.C.

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter): M. Jacob Malik, the Soviet delegate, again objected at the Security Council meeting today to the bracketing of the Formosa and Korean question on the agenda.

The Council spent nearly three hours yesterday discussing M. Malik's attempts to stop discussion of the Korean problem. Finally it rejected his proposal to confine the agenda to the complaint of alleged American aggression against Formosa.

M. Malik said at the opening of the Council meeting today that his attitude remained the same as yesterday. The joining of the two issues, he said, had been carried out "artificially and deliberately."

M. Malik, however, did not prolong his objection and the agenda was adopted with the two items on it. This procedure took only seven minutes.

Mr. Wu Hsiu-chuan, representative of the Chinese People's Republic, and Mr. Ben C. Lima, Foreign Minister of the Korean Republic, were then invited to take their seats at the Council table.

The argument was then resumed as to who should speak first, Mr. Warren Austin of U.S. or Mr. Wu.

For almost an hour M. Malik and the Council President argued the matter between them exclusively.

Eventually, Mahmoud Fauzi Bey of Egypt interfered to urge a vote saying that he favoured giving the floor first to Mr. Austin.

"We have spent an hour to decide who will speak first with the result that nobody has spoken at all," Fauzi Bey commented.

LIKE U. S. INDIA HAS HER OWN OPINIONS

Mr. Rau Explains Policy Adopted In U. N.

NEW YORK, November 28, (PTI-Reuter).

MR. B. N. RAU, leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations declared here on Sunday that India had tried to speak and to act as she thought right. Terms such as 'middle of road' and 'neutral' that have been applied to India's policy, he said, are misnomers. India, he added, was doing no more than what America claimed for herself, namely, of judgment and freedom of speech.

Mr. B. N. Rau was speaking at a reception given by the Indian League of America in honour of the Indian Delegation. Prominent U.N. delegates present on the occasion included the President of the General Assembly Mr. Nasrolla Entezam, the Chief Delegate of the United States Mr. Warren Austin and Sir Frank Soskier of Great Britain.

The Indian delegates said: "When Korea was invaded from the north the United Nations decided that it was a matter of international concern. The Soviet said it was a civil war. India took the view that it was a matter of international concern and fully supported the action taken by the United Nations".

As regards Formosa the governments of Peking and Formosa both said that the island was "part of China".

The United Nations would soon have to decide that matter too as a matter of international concern.

TIBET AND AFRICA

"Then there is Tibet" Mr. Rau said. "According to Peking it is a domestic problem. India takes the view that whether it is domestic or not the matter ought to be settled by peaceful means".

Finally Mr. Rau said there was the question of Indians in South Africa. The South African Government insisted that the United Nations had no concern with how a state treated its citizens.

United Nations members were increasingly taking the view that there were circumstances in which this subject could become a matter of international concern, the Indian delegate added.

Mr. Rau dealt with criticisms levelled against India when she was unable to go along with majority in the decision to cross the 38th parallel in Korea.

"India said then, that the United Nations should take certain safeguards and the parallel should be crossed only if the North Korean Authorities failed to stop hostilities after the safeguards had been taken. The Prime Minister of India was criticised, even ridiculed, because he warned of the danger of Communist China's intervention. Unfortunately subsequent events proved that those fears were not unfounded" Mr. Rao said.

DIFFICULT TO FOOL

"Certain sections of the passages say 'You were not fooled. But you have reason to be scared in Tibet.' Those people must know two things", Mr. Rau continued.

"Mr. Nehru is a difficult man to fool. It is also absolutely impossible to scare or frighten him".

Mr. Rau said: "In America there is much anxiety regarding 'aggressive Communism' or "imperialist Communism" as it is sometimes described. In Asia the people have no time to think of their 'way of life' as Americans speak of the American 'way of life'.

"They are more concerned with the means of life. Therefore they are not frightened of anything."

Welcoming the delegates Mr J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America said that decently "a little gulf" had made itself felt in Indo-American relations. This was noticeable" at all levels.

But "basically there was nothing to worry about when true democracies differed in point of view".

REPAIRING TEMPLES: At the request of the Assam Government Delhi has taken up the question of repairing the temples of Sibsagar damaged by the recent earthquakes. Deep fissures and big-cracks have been caused in many temples. Archaeological Department has been asked to examine the extent of the damage.

FRENCH GARRISON EVACUATES SAFELY

SAIGON, Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter): The French garrison which evacuated the frontier post of Chuphaisan at the weekend has reached the coastal town of Hacoi with its equipment.

A rescue column sent to the abandoned post was believed to be with the garrison.

Bao Dai Calls For Unity

HANOI, Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter): Ex-Emperor Bao Dai, Head of the Viet Nam state, today appealed to his people for 'confidence" and "unity".

Speaking near the Tonking front, threatened by Viet Minh forces, the 37-year-old Ex-Emperor promised that the details of independence would be settled "very soon in keeping with our legitimate aspirations".

Pakhtoons Determined To Be Free

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28 (UPI): According to the Bakhtar News Agency of Kabul, the people of Central Pakhtoonistan have "totally rejected" the decision of the Pakistan Parliament, to consider the people of Pakhtoonistan as Pakistani nationals, and the Pakhtoon areas, which have all along been free, as Pakistani areas.

They have rejected it as being opposed to "the tenets of Islam and international regulations." They have declared that the activities of the Pakistan Government are illegal and harmful to the world peace.

The representatives of both the Houses of Central Pakhtoonistan National Assembly recently passed a resolution rejecting the above and sent it to Haji Mirza Ali Khan (Fakir of Ipi), the President of the Central Pakhtoonistan Government. They declared their determination that the Pakhtoonistan people have been free and will remain free. They also requested that this decision should be forwarded to the Afghanistan Government.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

Previous Closing	43.02
Today's Opening	43.40
Difference	+38
Today's Closing	42.72
Difference	—30

R

FOR UNAUTHORISED possession of ration cards, MOHOMED ISMAIL was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

For selling cloth at higher than the controlled price ASSUDHOMAL CHOHARMAL was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, he was also fined Rs. 500 for possessing cloth without tex markings and price markings.

For unauthorised possession of ration cards and drawal of rations thereon, PREMJI PALLAN was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and find Rs. 200.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSALS

SALE OF NON-FERROUS METALS

TENDERS ARE INVITED in prescribed forms for the purchase and removal of approximately 1060 tons of non-ferrous metals comprising of Zinc Dross—138 tons; Bronze Ingot—30 tons; Bichromate Copper Bars—6 tons; Brass Filing Ingots—223 tons; Nickel Brass Cut Coins scrap and Ingot—520 tons; Bronze Spillage and Wire Scrap—30 tons; Mazak Alloy Scrap—20 tons; Cupro Nickel Scrap—4 tons and Brass Rods Hexagonal and Rounds—89 tons located in various Depots.

Tender forms (non-transferable) containing particulars of stores, locations, instructions to tenderers, conditions of sale, instructions for depositing the earnest money, inspection permit, tender opening date, etc. can be had from the Director General of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, Regional Commissioners (Disposals), Calcutta and Kanpur, Director of Supplies and Disposals, Bombay and Deputy Director of Supplies and Disposals, Madras at Rs. 5/- (non-refundable) for each set in cash/Money Order.

Tenders superscribed "Tender No. DGD/MMH-3/20(21)T.T" in sealed double covers, should be addressed to the Director General of Disposals, Miscellaneous, Metals and Hardware Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi to reach him on or before 20th December, 1950 by 4 P.M.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,
NEW DELHI.

G.B. POLICE CONTINUE IN WINNING VEIN

Motormen Helped To Victory By Penalty Bully

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

GREATER Bombay Police "A" continued in their winning vein when they accounted for Boys Own Club by two goals to nil in the First Division of the Provincial Hockey League at the Cooperage this evening. Earlier, General Motors beat Khatau's by one goal to nil in the Second Division.

The Police have mustered a strong side capable of taking on any senior division side and it would not be unfair to other sides, if mention were made that Greater Bombay Police will walk away with the first division championship—The Police are again in the picture.

Especially noteworthy of the Police side is the mountain-like defence of old timer J. Jameson and his able assistant P. Dias formerly of the Lusitanians. Agre is no new comer to this side. Mendonca in goal was never tested. Solanki and Lazarus were noteworthy in the attack.

As for the losers, Boys Own Club, they fought a losing battle gallantly. They attacked consistently, but with little thrust that would shake the Police defence. Samuel, Besford and Pires spread eagled the attack, while Joe D'Souza played a tireless game as pivot.

Jameson scored the Policemen's first goal with a terrific drive from a short corner, the ball deflecting into goal off a defenders foot.

Solanki crowned a brilliant performance for the Policemen by completing his sides tally with a grand solo effort in the 15th minute of the second half.

The teams were:—

GREATER BOMBAY POLICE:—Mendonca; Dias, Jameson; Agre, Miranda, J. D'Souza; Solanki, Lazarus, N. Rodricks, Tambe, Abbas.

BOYS OWN CLUB:—Shivram Dawlay; J. Rodrigues, G, Fernandes; S. Sequira, Joe D'Souza, J. F. D'Souza; Besford, Santan Sequira, Alex D'Souza, Sam Angelus, Joe Fonseca. Henry Pires.

Umpires: Irani and G. Fernandes

MOTORMEN ON TOP

General Motors Sports Club were lucky to score a solitary goal win over Khatau Sports in the Second Division encounter played earlier in the evening at the same venue.

After a blank first half. General Motors opened the scoring in the very second last minute of play through a penalty bully.

Orlando D'Souza, the General Motors centre forward was obstructed by goalkeeper D'Souza of Khatau's when about to score in the second last minute of play. Umpire Owen Ferreira whistled for a penalty. O. D'Souza converted to give General Motors the deciding goal.

XAVIER'S HELD TO A DRAW

Khalsa Share Two Goals In College League

BOMBAY, Tuesday,

St. Xavier's College were in for a rude shock when their old versatile rivals Khalsa College held them to a draw, each side sharing once.

P. Lobo scored for Khalsa in the fifth minute of play, while St. Xavier's equalized through Neville D'Souza, their centre forward.

RESERVE BANK FAIL TO PROTEST

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Reserve Bank Sports Club who failed to lodge their protest yesterday evening due to lack of funds, had not done so upto the 24 hour period allowed.

Therefore no protest can now be lodged or entertained.

National Bank Win Easily In Third Division

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

National Bank Sports Club made amends for their lapse in their initial encounter by scoring four goals against Thos. Cook Sports Club, who replied with one goal in the Third Division encounter at the Parsi Cyclists Ground.

Andrade scored twice, while H. Lobo and Azaredo scored once each Hassett scored for the losers.

In the earlier game in the same tournament G.I.P. Railway's third string accounted for Ordnance Sports by two goals to nil. M. Mascarenhas and M. Carodza were the goal getters.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Cooperage

2-45 p.m. Sydenham vs G.S.M. (Inter College).

3-45 I.C.I. Sports Club vs O.C.S. Recreation Club (Second Division)

4-45 B.B. and C.I. "A" vs Xavier's "A" (Senior Division).

Bombay Gymkhana Ground

4 p.m. Dolphin vs Dreamlands (Second Division).

5 p.m. Lusitanian's "B" vs Bombay Gymkhana (First Division).

Parsi Cyclists Ground

3-10 p.m. Indian Hotels vs Elphinstone College.

4-10 p.m. Goan S.C. "C" vs Kurla Spartans (Third Division).

BILLIARDS

Byculla Y.M.C.A.

5-30 p.m. Rafiq Dina (minus 750) vs. B. Hollinson (minus 225); 8 p.m. B. A. Farreira (minus 125) vs. R. Khandwalla (minus 100). (Alec Sequeira Cup).

T.T. STARS' VISIT POSTPONED

MADRAS, Nov. 28 (PTI).

The proposed table tennis exhibition tour of India by the Czech and Yugoslav stars during November-December has been postponed to early next year.

Mr. T. D. Rangaramanujam Secretary of the Table Tennis Federation of India, giving this information, said that negotiations in this connection with the various affiliated State Associations were still proceeding and would be completed when the General Council of the Indian Federation meet at Colombo on December 27.

SUHASINI JOSHI TO PLAY AT MADRAS

Record Entries For Provicial Table Tennis Tournament

MADRAS, November 28 (UPI): The Madras State Table Tennis Championships due to be held here from December 2nd to 8th have attracted as many as 436 entries for all events which is a provincial record.

Ranbir Bhandari of Bengal, Vittal of Mysore and Sivaraman of Madras, members of the 4-man Indian table tennis team which recently toured the Far East, are participating in the tournament. All the three have been seeded into the pre-quarter-final round in singles along with Thiruvengadam, the teen-age table tennis find of the season with an undefeated record in Madras tournaments so far.

Uttam Chandana of Bombay, who led the Indian table tennis team to the Far East and holder of the South Indian singles title, is not defending it this year.

Mrs. Suhasini Joshi of Bombay, Mrs. Rajagopalan of Delhi, Miss Tarapore and the Dotiwalla Sisters of Mysore are the upcountry competitors in ladies events. Miss Rukmani and Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai are the prominent local entries.

Inter-District Championship

The Inter-Districts Championships will be held on December 3. The six Districts competing are Trichnopoly, Coimbatore, Madura, North Arcot, Madras South and North.

FOREIGN TENNIS STARS FOR LAHORE

24 Players From 9 Countries To Participate

LAHORE, Nov. 28. (PTI): Twenty-four players from nine different countries are taking part in the 12-day championships which begins at Bagh-e-Jinnah here on December one.

Countries participating in the championships are:

India, U.S.A., Britain, The Netherlands, Egypt, Turkey, Norway, Pakistan and Austria.

The self-exiled Czech Jaroslav Drobny is expected to arrive in Karachi today.

Participants are:—

A. J. Mottram (Britain), Nils Erik Hessen (Norway), Hasan Enes Talay, the champion of Turkey, Raymundo M. Deyro, Mrs. Hilde Doleschall of Austria, the Austrian champion for ten years 1938-48, and John P. A. Link ranked the Netherlands number two.

POONA SUB-AREA WIN TROPHY

Southern Command Motor Cycle Trials

BANGALORE, Nov. 28.

Poona Sub-Area won the Southern Command Third Motor Cycle Trials with 280.88 points. The two-day trials conducted by the Bangalore Sub-Area concluded here this morning. Jubbulpore Independent Sub-Area was second with 257.92 points.

Six Sub-Areas — Bombay, Poona, Deccan, Madras, Bangalore and Jubbulpore—took part in the trials but Bangalore, Madras and Deccan Sub-Areas withdrew after the first day's programmes. Bangalore Sub-Area lead yesterday with 262.02 points.

CRICKET SOUVENIR WORTH ITS NAME

A pocket souvenir entitled "India vs Commonwealth, 1950-51" covering the entire tour, with statistics and complete with autographed pictures of both the teams, is being published and made available during the second unofficial test match between the visitors and an Indian Eleven.

On perusal we feel that many youngsters and cricket lovers will be enlightened with this presentation which should be extremely popular. Mr. R.N.S. Nannatt who devised this idea devotes all this to his own hobby and to the cricket world. The printing which will be on art paper is being done by M/S Rohit Printers.

HOMI MEHTA CUP THIS SATURDAY

Handicaps For Fifth Day's Races

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The following are the Handicaps for Fifth Day Saturday, 2nd December, 1950:—

THE HOMI MEHTA CUP—7 Furs.

Maharaj Pramukh 8-11, National Flag 8-11, Dil-Ki-Bat 8-7, The Duke 8-7, Orion 8-7, Gallant Ghurka 8-7, Al Hamil 8-7, Prometheus 8-7, Philsooph 8-7, Sangram 8-7, Bansiwale 8-7 Triumph 8-7, Andaz 8-7, Nava Ratna 8-4, Sultana 8-4, Jaya 8-4.

THE SIR HOMI MODY CUP—1 1/4 Miles.

Shan-E-Hind 9-7, Priorate 9-6, First Royalty 9-3, Du-Bon-Air 9-0, Pippy 8-8 Prince Ajit 7-12, Brave Prince 7-11, Mansoor Beg 7-7, Firmament 7-5, Summer Lightning 7-2, Jawahir 6-12, Namdar 6-10, Fight of Fancy 6-9, Rao Saheb 6-7.

THE GOREGAON PLATE—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Chocolate Baby 9-3, Viveca 8-12, Royal Flower 8-10, Pay Master 8-10, Courage 8-9, Triumph 8-8, Gay Pilot 8-5, Who's That 8-4, Khundil 8-4, The Girl Friend 8-3, Rukshana 8-3, Ghizala 8-2, Spring Chicken 8-2, Par Excellence 8-2, Near Image 7-12, Game Bid 7-12, Ayaaz 7-8, Mack 7-8 Dragon Seed 7-8.

(This race will be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances).

THE MADRAS PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Reveira 9-3, Repartee 9-0, Queen Bess 8-13, Rashtrapati 8-11, Royal Guard 8-11, Pessu Pasha 8-11, Time Bomb 8-11, Al Hamil 8-11, Kaiyani 8-9 Down South 8-9, Kurleshwari 8-4, Greek Star 8-4, Find Out 8-4, Philsooph 8-2, Flying Princess 7-10, Moonlight and Shadows 7-7, Galloping Lad 7-6, Kensington 7-5.

(This race will be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances).

THE KALYAN PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Domain 9-3, Sundri 9-1, Sangram 8-13, Fairy Way 8-13, Chandroos 8-13, Nizamuddin 8-11, True Love 8-10, Guest of Honour 8-10, Gallant Man 8-9, Red Carnation 8-9, My Aziza 8-6, Gun Drill 8-5, Pardesi 7-5, Gwalior Express 7-4, Mirella 8-3, QQueenie 8-1, Rupaiyya 8-0, Amorette 8-0, Moonface 7-11.

(This race will be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances).

THE TULSI PLATE (Div. I)—5 Furlongs.

Fulhurst 8-7, Zahir 8-7, Many Returns 8-7, Certainty 8-7, Solid Gold 8-7 Fitz Call 8-7, Well Away 8-7, Chilkhat 8-7, Raj Mahesh 8-7, Gagan Doot 8-7.

THE KALYAN PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

Princess Dominic 9-2, Rajguru 9-1, Mah-I-Nau 9-1, Pre Catelan 8-13, Steve 8-13, King's Parade 8-12, Bright Ribbon 8-12, Mohabat 8-9, Mayfair Lady 8-9, Wagh Mahal 8-8, Rafat 8-8, Show On 8-6, Short Story 8-4, Pick Pocket 8-2, Hikmet 8-0, Star of America 7-13, Triple Alliance 7-12, Fox Trot 7-9.

THE MADRAS PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

Yearling 9-3, Trunk Call 9-0, The Cavalier 8-13, Just Wait 8-11, Irish Right 8-10, Tamasha 8-6, Georgette 8-6, Dominica 8-5, Agni Mani 8-4, Pretty Town 8-3, Piarehind 8-2, The Roarer 8-2, Lerins 8-0, Tamanna 8-0, Great Lady 7-13, Gold Bandit 7-12, Futurity 7-12, Pessimist 7-9.

THE TULSI PLATE (Div. II)—5 Furlongs.

Water Prince 8-7, Eudora 8-7, Pigeon Post 8-7, Highball 8-7, Fury 8-7, Phoenix Lad 8-7, Chakor 8-7, Bel Ager 8-7, Gold Star 8-7, Noorani 8-7, Gay Duke 8-7.

(This race will be ridden by Indian Jockeys, Half Jockeys and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances).

DEWES ALMOST CERTAIN OF PLACE IN FIRST TEST

Century Against Queensland: M.C.C. 14 Runs In Arrears

BRISBANE, Nov. 26 (P.T.I.-Reuter)

John Dewes, 27-year-old Cambridge University and Middlesex lefthander scored a fighting century against Queensland on the eve of the First Test today. This innings of 117, his highest of the tour so far, almost certainly assured him of a place in the England team for the Test starting on the same ground on Friday.

In a last wicket partnership with Eric Holies he made a vain effort to give MCC first innings lead but after the stand had put on thirtynine, the MCC innings ended at 291—fourteen short of the Queensland total of 305.

In the remaining minute Queensland scored five runs for the loss of one second innings wicket.

DETAILS OF PLAY

After a century partnership for the fourth wicket between Washbrook and John Dewes, M.C.C. lost five wickets for 95.

Replying to Queenland's 305, M.C.C. had made 222 for seven wickets by tea.

Washbrook and Dewes who resumed at the overnight score of 106 for three batted carefully against accurate new ball bowling by Johnson and Chapman on a warm sunny day.

Washbrook completed his fifty in 200 minutes and the partnership reached half century in sixtyfive minutes. 106 had been put on when Dewes retired with cramp after making his fifty. Joined by Close, Washbrook made eightynine before being bowled by Johnson two runs later at 180.

Although far from spectacular Washbrook was never in difficulties and altogether batted 292 minutes. He hit five fours.

M.C.C. captain Brown failed to get off the mark. Mistiming a drive he lifted the ball to cover. Archer ran and brought off a brilliant fullength catch. In the next over, Close enjoyed a most fortunate escape. He tried to sweep McCool but only lofted the ball to backward square-leg where Raymer handicapped by the sun in his eyes dropped the catch.

Mixing his legbreaks and googlies skillfully McCool continued to puzzle Close, but the young batsman made every effort to hit the bowler off his length.

Evans was bowled round his legs at 200 but remained at the wicket to run Dewes who returned.

NEW BALL CLAIMS TWO EARL VICTIMS

As soon as the new ball was available, Tallon called upon Johnson and Chapman and wickets began to tumble again. Close was bowled when trying to turn a straight ball to leg and next ball Bedser's wicket was shattered. Johnson was unlucky to get his hat trick. His next two balls chaved Warr's stumps but the third was turned by Warr to leg for two.

At this stage Johnson's figures were 28|9|45|6.

After tea Dewes and Warr put on 37 for the ninth wicket. Dewes tried to take most of the bowling but Warr shaped well and refused to be rattled when he did face the attack. Dewes should have been stumped off McCool when 72 and 81, he lifted Raymer near enough for midoff to make a despairing effort at a catch.

After Warr had gone, cricket became alive with interest as Hollies strove to stay in order to help Dewes to reach his first century of the tour and gain first innings lead for M.C.C. Hollies did no more than keep the ball out of his wicket but this was just the game needed. At the other end, Dewes punished anything loose with full power. He was dropped when 91 by Johnson off McCool. He completed his century in four hours 33 minutes hitting 11 fours.

Dewes made a spirited effor tto take his side ahead but when M.C.C. were 14 runs short of Queensland's total of 305 he fell to a fine catch in the deep attempting a big hit. Altogether he hit 13 fours.

Following is the full score board.

QUEENSLAND (First Innings) 305.

M. C. C. (First Innings).

L. Hutton b Johnson 2; Washbrook b Johnson 81; R. Simpson c Raymer b Johnson 13; D. Compton c Archer b McCool 28; J. Dewes c Johnson b Raymer 117; Close b Johnson 21; Brown c Archer b Johnson 0; Evans b Raymer 8; Bedser b Johnson 0; Warr b McCool 10; Hollies not out 3; Extras 8; Total 291.

Fall of Wickets; 1|3; 2|25; 3|72; 4|180, 5|182; 6|200; 7|215; 8|215; 9|252.

Bowling Analysis: Johnson 35-10|66|6; Chapman 9|0|17|0; Raymer 35.5|17|52|2; McCool 41|7|110|2; Archer 11|3|25 0; Mackay 2|0|14|0.

QUEENSLAND (Second Innings)

Raymer b Warr 0; Chapman not out 1; Toovey not out 4; Extras 0. Total (for one wicket) 5.

Fall of wicket: 1 for 0.

Bowling Analysis: Warr 2|2|0|1: Bedser 1|0|5|0.

N.S. WALES WIN ON FIRST INNINGS

Lindwall Bats Well In Sheffield Shield Cricket

ADELAIDE, Nov. 28, (PTI-Reuter): New South Wales carried their overnight score of 382 for seven wickets to 484 and beat South Australia by 45 runs on first innings in their Sheffield Shield match here today.

South Australia followed up their first innings total of 439 with 127 for four wickets, G. Hole scoring 64.

Ron James who retired hurt yesterday with 77 resumed today and scored 111 not out.

Fast bowler Ray Lindwall continuing his fine form with the bat scored 61 and he was ably supported by Fred Johnston who made 46.

Noblet right-arm medium pace bowler finished with four for 123.

NASTA AND BIRDI WIN EASILY

Handicap Billiards Tournament

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Playing with perfect understanding of the game, K. K. Nasta (minus 375) beat H. Karim (minus 30) at 250-212 this evening at the Byculla YMCA in a match in the Alec Sequeira Handicap Billiards Tournament. Nasta played with consistency and confidence, and although never brilliant showed competence in the top of the table play. His principal breaks were 27, 23, 43, 24 and 42. Karim showed poor form.

In the later match, Pesi Birdi (minus 130) easily won the match against S. Frosh (minus 30) by 250-178. Birdi showed great improvement and was in an unbeatable match form. At no period of the game was he given a moment's worry. His chief breaks were 20, 28 and 21. Frosh played a refreshing game for a minus 30 handicap and exhibited himself as one full of promise in the days to come.

SIND MODEL DECLARE AT 206 RUNS FOR 6 WKTS.

Harris Shield Cricket For High Schools

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two first round matches were played in the Harris Shield Cricket Tournament for High Schools today. The first innings result could not be obtained in the match between Sind Model High School and St. Teresa's High School, so the match will be continued tomorrow.

Batting first Sind Model H.S. piled up a good score of 260 for six wickets and declared. For them A. Jagesia, A. Choithramani and M. Gidwani contributed 73, 68 and not out 45 runs respectively.

Going in to bat St. Teresa's High School had made 58 runs for the loss of four wickets at the close of play today.

The following are the scores:—

Sind Model High School Vs. St. Teresa's High School on Zoroastrian C.C. Ground at Azad Maidan.

SIND MODEL HIGH SCHOOL: 260 for six wickets declared (A. Jagasia 73, A. Choithramani 68, M. Gidwani not out 45; Mangesh 2 for 19, Kusumakar 2 for 27). ST. TERESA'S H. S.: 58 for four wickets (Homi 20; Narain Javeri 2 for no-run).

AUSTRALIAN PRESS ATTACK AGAINST ART LARSEN

"Behaved Like A Snippet From Marx Brothers Film"

SYDNEY, Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter).

VISITING American tennis star Art Larsen was taken to task by one sporting writer here for what was claimed as "behaviour like a snippet from a Marx brothers film."

H. A. De Lacy, wrote in the Sporting Globe: Larsen was surely the strangest national champion ever to perform here.

"Although he won without raising a sweat, his tennis was a travesty of what one was entitled to expect of a man who had won his way through the fire and brimstone of the United States national singles.

"He played like a man practising trick shots. He ogled the crowd and he postured. Had he been an Australian player he would have been panned properly for his clowning".

Several other newspapers carried pictures of Larsen during his acts.

Larsen told one interviewer reasoned galleries needed a little showmanship to make them laugh. "They like my by-play in the United States. I reason they'll like it here," he said.

Lindrum Sets Up New Record

MELBOURNE, 28. (PTI-Reuter): World's billiard champion Walter Lindrum added another record to his imposing list when he scored one hundred points in 39-4,5 seconds at a charity performance here.

Lindrum also held the previous record of 41 seconds.

BOSE RETAINS HIS PLACE AS NO. 1

India's Tennis Ranking

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27, (PTI):—India's ranking for the year 1949-50 announced here today by the National Lawn Tennis Association makes no change in the list except that in place of ten ranks given last year, the present year's list contains only five names. The order of the list however remains the same with Dilip Bose as number one.

The others are: (2) Sumant Misra, (3) Narendra Nath, (4) Naresh Kumar, (5) G. Vasant.

For ladies there was no ranking as very few of them played in the competitive tournaments during the year.

Ray Robinson Wins By T.K.O.

PARIS Nov. 27, (PTI-Reuter): "Sugar" Ray Robinson, the world welterweight champion beat Jean Stock, French middleweight on a technical knockout in the second round here tonight. Stock had been down for three counts of eight and his seconds threw in the sponge.

TECHNICAL AID TO INDUSTRIES

Policy Outlined

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28 (UPI):

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, has decided on four broad technical assistance to industries.

They are:

(1) National laboratories would not, as a matter of policy, undertake routine testing for which facilities existed in Government test house, and other smaller institutions except when routine testing forms a part of any survey or investigation being conducted with issue of certificates of standardisation. Special tests for which facilities at the existing institutions are not available may be undertaken by national laboratories provided they do not interfere with their normal work.

(2) For off-hand technical advice to industry where no investigation need be undertaken and no written report is necessary, no fees will ordinarily be charged.

(3) Fees would be charged for technical advice to industry involving major investigations and submission of written report.

(4) In the case of major problems involving regular investigations a scheme of research would be drawn up by the Director of Laboratory concerned in consultation with the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, and suitable provision made therein for sharing of any royalties arising out of patents etc. which may be taken out as a result of these investigations.

Bail Application Rejected

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28: The District and Sessions Judge, Mr. W. Broome, today rejected the bail application moved by one Kamla Prasad Singh Bhoomihar of Mauza Kurmuri, Shahabad (Bihar).

The applicant had been arrested by the police on September 19 in the 3rd class waiting hall of the Allahabad Railway Junction in connection with an alleged case of sabotage which is said to have been responsible for the recent Toofan Express derailment.

Anti-Locust Squads For North Gujerat

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28, (UPI): Both the Government of India and the Government of Bombay, it is learnt, are considering a scheme of establishing permanent anti-locust squads in the desert areas of North Gujarat to prevent locust menace.

SENTENCE ON RAZVI STAYED

Appeal To Be Heard

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 28, (UPI).

A Division Bench of the Hyderabad High Court today stayed the execution on the life sentences passed by the Special Tribunal on Kasim Razvi, Muneem Khan and Mohsin Raza, accused in the Shoebullah Khan murder case, pending the hearing of their appeals on December 27.

This is a sequel to the judgement of a full bench of the High Court which stressed the necessity of the confirmation of sentences of death, life imprisonment or imprisonment exceeding 10 years passed by the Special Tribunal. Till the Disposal of their appeals the accused will be treated as under-trail prisoners and accorded facilities due to them

30 Injured In Train Collision Near Rio

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Over 30 people were injured, one seriously, when two trains collided while entering a station near here tonight. No deaths were reported.

Another Move For Buffer Zone Creation

PARIS, Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter): France and Britain have again agreed to urge, through their diplomatic representatives at Lake Success and Washington, America to back their proposal to create a demilitarised zone on the border between Manchuria and Korea, according to well-informed French diplomatic quarters here today.

In Government quarters in France and also in London, General MacArthur's latest offensive is regarded from diplomatic view as very inopportune.

Took Illegal Delivery

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28: Some unidentified persons have deprived the Railway authorities of two wagon-loads of mustard oil costing about Rs. 40,000. The consignment was booked from Alwar to Allahabad.

Some persons who still remain unidentified obtained delivery of oil.

The real consignee has now sought the help of police, who are investigating into the case.

UNDER CONTROL: Mr. M. P. Patil, Bombay's Minister of Agriculture after a three-day tour of the locust-infested villages of North Gujerat said Monday, at Ahmedabad that the situation was now under control. He announced a prize of Rs. 10,000 to be given to five villages for their exemplary crusade against locusts.

PLANNING COMMISSION'S HOUSING SCHEME

Decision In A Fortnight

NEW DELHI, November 28, (PTI).

MR. Jagjiwan Ram, Labour Minister, said in Parliament that the Planning Commission had examined the question of industrial housing and had prepared a scheme. The scheme was under consideration.

Replying to Mr. Hariharnath Sastri the Labour Minister said that within a fortnight or three weeks, the Government would arrive at a conclusion on the scheme.

Prime Minister Nehru today made a reference to the circumstances under which Col. Unni Nayar, India's alternate representative on U.N. Commission on Korea met his death. He paid tributes to Col. Nayar's service to the country.

Prime Minister Nehru said in reply to Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir that a number of persons were reported to have been killed and wounded, when about 400 displaced persons, mostly Muslims belonging to Jammu province attempted to cross the cease-fire line from Dhani and were attacked by Pakistan soldiers while doing so.

BORDER RAIDS

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru told Parliament today in reply to a question by Mr. Kamath that the total number of raids across the Indo-Pakistan border by Pakistani troops, police and civilians from July to October 1950 had been 81. Four persons had been killed and 13 injured. In respect of 55 cases, protests had been made to the Pakistan Government by India. No definite claims for compensation had been made in respect of loss of life or property.

The Prime Minister added that Pakistan too had their own version of the incidents and had made counter-protests and claims for compensation.

The total loss of property on the side of India on account of such raids, the Prime Minister said, was estimated at Rs. 35,411.

Replying to supplementaries, the Prime Minister stated that the position had improved. The raids had been of the nature of cattle lifting on either side.

The Prime Minister stated today in Parliament in reply to a question by Lala Deshbandhu Gupta that the Government of India had examined the statement issued by Mr. J. N. Mandal, Minister for Law, Pakistan describing the treatment meted out to minority communities in Pakistan. But as the letter, had been originally addressed to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, India had not drawn the attention of the Pakistan Government to that letter.

FRONTIER DEFENCE

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in a written reply to Mr. B. S. Arha said in Parliament today that the Central Government and the Governments of the States concerned with the defence of passes that lead to Tibet across the Himalayas were fully alive to the need of defending these passes.

"For security reasons", said the Prime Minister, "it is not possible to give details of the measures they have adopted or intend to adopt."

The Prime Minister told Mr. Mahavir Tyagi that the Government of India had recently heard from their mission that the names of the two Indians captured by the Chinese in a battle at Chamdo were Wangdak Tsering of Darjeeling and Thonyo Shagpa of Kalimpong. They were both employed by the Tibetan Government as wireless operators.

The Prime Minister told Dr. M. M. Das that the conference sponsored by President Quirino of the Philippines towards the end of May last and attended by delegates from India was not "an anti-Communist conference".

IN KENYA

The Prime Minister said that the Government of India had made vigorous representations to the United Kingdom Government against the introduction and enactment of immigration ordinances in East Africa.

As far as the Government of India were aware, the Prime Minister said in reply to Mr. D. S. Seth, the only statutory disability to which Indians in East Africa (Kenya) were subjected was that they were not allowed to own or lease land in the Kenya highlands for agricultural purposes. Indians were discriminated against in certain other matters by administrative orders and practice.

Referring to the immigration ordinances promulgated by the East African Government, the Prime Minister said that the revised ordinances which came into force on August 1, 1948 were intended to control and restrict fresh immigration into East Africa.

SPAIN

Mr. Nehru said that there was neither a proposal nor did the Government of India consider it necessary to exchange diplomatic representatives with Spain.

The Prime Minister said that the Spanish Government did not approach the Government of India either. Recently the two countries had concluded an agreement on trade matters and there was no talk on exchange of diplomatic representatives.

PROFESSIONAL UNLOADING IN TATA STEELS

Mill Shares Decline After Early Firmness

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

After the recent outburst of bullish enthusiasm, the Bombay Stock Exchange was inclined to offer with a view to secure profits on technical considerations. At present large business is being done in options and naturally speculative activity is increasing. Bulls are looking for increased steel production and the market sentiment remains bullish.

Tata Steel Defd. shares which were quoted at Rs. 1880 last evening opened today at Rs. 1882-8 and advanced at Rs. 1890 on renewed buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and under increased pressure of profit-taking the improvement was erased and the Defds came down to the opening level of Rs. 1882-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 361 and after declining at Rs. 360 steadied at Rs. 361. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 31-12 while Bengal Steels opened at Rs. 22-14 and after improving at Rs. 22-15 quietened at Rs. 22-12.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1018 and advanced at Rs. 1027 but declined at Rs. 1022-8. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 337 and advanced at Rs. 340. Nagpurs opened at Rs. 257 and gained two points at Rs. 259. Simplex shares were quoted at Rs. 286 while Svadeshi Mill shares were done at Rs. 306.

Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 490 and advanced at Rs. 495. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 15-11 and quietened at Rs. 15-8.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. were done at Rs. 1880 while Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 359. Bombay Dyeings changed hands at Rs. 1021/4 but Kohinoors advanced at Rs. 342. Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 175/8.

Towards the close, there was increased selling in Tata Steel Defds. and some bulls were unloading their holdings which depressed the price at Rs. 1862/8 and Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 356/4. Bombay Dyeings retreated at Rs. 1012/8 and Kohinoors declined at Rs. 338/- Closing tone was quiet.

After the close there was considerable nervous selling and Tata Steel Defds. Sharply declined at Rs. 1927 8 and rallied at Rs. 1842 and steadied at Rs. 1830/-

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	1012	8
Kohinoor Mills (6)	338	0
Swadeshi Mills (12-4)	303	0
Central India Mills (6)	258	0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	281	0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	169	0
Indore (4)	119	6
Gokak (12)	247	8
Century Spinning (15)	275	0
India Bleaching (8)	175	0
Swan (20)	360	0
Finlay Mills (15)	283	0
Morarji (4-8)	185	0
Edward (15)	290	8
Meyer (6)	83	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	3
India United Ord. (0-12-6)	13	4
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	2-0-9	
Madhusudan (16)	160	0
Podar (9)	142	8
Khatau (5)	190	0
STEELS		
Tata Steel Ord. (16)	356	4
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5)	1862	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8)	136	12
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)	174	8
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)	493	12
Belapur (8-6-0)	252	8
Shivrajpur (18)	50	8
Scindia Steam	15	4
Premier Construction (4)	121	8
Tata Chemical	13	11
Tata Oil (1)	43	8
Indian Iron (1)	31	7
Bengal Steel (6-10)	22	8
British India Corp. (0-9)	9	2
India Copper	2	15 6
Wimco (11)	248	12
Alcock (28-2)	336	4
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (3)	167	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1502	8
Tata Power (25)	1695	0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone (15)	62	0
Phoenix (6)	125	0
Indian Mfg (40)	3350	0
Kurla (78)	121	4
Colaba (6)	85	8
New City (11)	188	12
Minerva (12)	132	8
Bradbury	453	12
Bharucha	4	12
Bharat (2)	28	4
Mysore Defd. (4) XD	165	0
Madhavji (0-12-0)	12	8
Model Mills (12-8)	148	2
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	600	0
Bishnu Cotton	198	12
Standard (15)	240	0
Sholapur (200)	3060	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	26	5
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3410	0
Tata Mills (4)	50	8
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	220	0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	35	8
New Union Mills (0-8	24	0
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32	0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0
Berar	260	0
Victoria Mills	225	9
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (18)	115	5
Ahmedabad New XD	112	4
Surat Electric (5)	140	10
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-5)	6	4
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	2
Amalgamated (0-12)	11	10
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27	0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	125	0
Bombay Suburban (3)	140	0
Jalgaon	10	10
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (40)	1987	8
Imperial Bank P (10)	491	4
Central Bank (10)	80	4
Central Bank New (1-8)	80	4
Bank of India (4)	177	8
Union (0-5)	7	0
Baroda (2-8)	130	8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	32	8
United Commercial (1-8)	44	8
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27	0
Hindustan Commercial	22	8
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (-14-9)	82	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4325	0
Empire (10)	615	0
New India (2)	66	12
Jupiter (0-12)	13	0
Vulcan (1-10)	12	8
Ind. Mercantile	41	8
S I.C	16	8
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	0
New Great	18	4
All India General	8	8
RAILWAY SHARES		
C.P. (1-14) XD	113	8
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steam (10)	251	4
Bombay Burma New (5)	157	4
Burma Petrol	1	10
Kemp and Co (30)	342	8
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Port Canning (3)	52	4
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	93	4
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	85	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	65	8
Mukund Iron	5	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	0
Alembic (15)	120	10
Supreme Industries	90	0
Bombay Uganda	65	8
Indian Cement (1937)	21	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	167	8
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785	0
Hydary Construction	19	2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujerat Motor	26	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Exercila Batteries	37	0
National Rayon	66	8
Bombay Cycle	34	0
Jost Co	76	0
Digvijay Cement	70	0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	145	0
Bengal Steel	116	4
Andhra Valley (7)	1267	8
Tata Power (7-8)	1381	4
Hydro-Electric (7) XD	113	
Bombay Steamer (6)	233	12
Central India (5)	632	8
Swadeshi Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	676	4
Laxmi	275	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215	0
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	109	0
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	136	4
Pre Construction First	102	4
Pre Construction 2nd P	99	12
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	132	8
Walchandnagar	126	4
Jupiter	12	15
Supreme	92	8
Meyer	95	0
Mackenize (first)	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	85	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	98	8
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	79	0
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	101	4
Rubber Planting		
Bombay Steamer	98	14
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0
Walchandnagar (6)	106	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	15
New Victoria Mills	2	0
New Victoria Pref.	4	0
Phalton (8)	130	8
Gold Monor (20)	315	0
New Kaisari Hind	170	0
Sajjan Mills	100	0
Osmanshani	115	0
Ajam Shahi	110	0
Air Services	4	0
Air India Tata	63	8
Hind Motor	6	1 6
Walchand Motor	51	0
India Steam	7	8
Tata Locomotive	98	0
Killick Industries	132	8

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

Tata Ordinary 356-4; Tata Deferred 1860; Indian Iron 31-11; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 22-8; Bombay Dyeing 1012-8. Central India 258; Gokak 247-8; Kohinoor 338; Simplex 281; Swadeshi 303; Tata Power 1695; Associated Cement 174-8; Belapur 283-8 Bombay Burma (Old) 493-12; Scindia 15-4; Central Bank 80-4; New India 66-12. Tata 2nd Pref. 136-12.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 28

The local Bullion market was irregular during the early part of the day. There was moderate speculative buying in Silver while Gold section was quiet under the influence of large arrivals and small offtake.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 180-3 and advanced at Rs. 180-10 under professional support. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 181-6 while Spot Bullion was placed at Rs. 180-6.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 107-12 and declined at Rs. 107-9 but steadied at Rs. 107-11. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 108-1 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75

Final quotations were as under.

Ready Silver	180 7 0
Forward	180 12 0
Ready Gold	108 2 0
Forward	108 1 0

London Pepper Market Quiet

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The pepper market was quiet and irregular. Malabar forward shipment was firmer. Black lampong December shipment was offered at 10-1/2 shillings and White Muntok at 17 shillings 2 pence, shipping weight with White Sarawak at 17 shillings 9 pence delivered weight per pound c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar afloat was 1,375 shillings to 1,400, November shipment 1,180, December 1,150 and January 1.110 seller per cwt. C.I.F. United Kingdom.

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, Nov. 27.

The pepper market was very quiet with sellers ex-godown prices unchanged, black Lampong at 555 and white Muntok at 930 dollars per picul.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.

December	2.26 5/8
March	2.31 1/2
May	2.31
July	2.24 3/4

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, Nov. 27.

London Silver Spot and Forward	70 pence.
London Gold Bars Fine per ounce	£12-8-0

Alexandria. Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 27.

KARNAK	ASHMOUNI
Jan 120.15—255	Dec. 111.30—335
Mar. 122.05—255	Feb. 115.15—360
May 122.45—245	Apr. 116.60—350
Jul. 122.85—235	Jun. 116.90—350

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

2-1/2% 1954	98	13	0
2-1/2% 1955	99	9	0
2-1/2% 1961	96	10	0
2-3 4% 1960	98	13	0
2- 4% 1962	98	8	0
3% 1970	96	8	0
3% 1986 Con.	94	5	0
3% 1951/54	101	2	0
3% 1953/55	101	8	0
3% 1957	100	15	0
3% 1959/61	100	1	0
3% 1963 65	99	0	0
3% 1964	99	1	0
3% 1966 68	98	12	0
3% 1970 71	98	0	0
3-1/2% 1954/58	103	15	0
4% 1960/70	109	0	0
4-1/2 p. c. 1955/60	109	5	0
4% 1958/68	112	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3% Bombay 1962	99	2	0
3% Bombay 1960	99	4	0
2-3/4% U.P 1961	96	12	0
2-3/4% Madras 1961	96	12	0
3% Bombay 1955	100	8	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3% Punjab 1952	101	8	0
3% Madras 1952/53	100	6	0
3% U.P 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% N.W.F. 1952	100	0	0
3% U.P 1961/66	99	2	0
MUNICIPAL			
3-1/4% 1977	98	12	0
4% B.P.I.	109	4	0
4% B Municipality	109	0	0
5% B Municipality	113	0	0
5% B Municipality 1954	112	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

120 Ready Japan	7 4 0
150 Ready Japan	7 4 0
120 Ready Italy	6 5 0
150 Ready Italy	6 5 0
150 D. January	1210
150 D. February	1205
1/40 Staple Nov.	—

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

The local produce market was steady with moderate enquiry, Rajkot Castor seeds were quoted at Rs. 242/4 while Ahmedabad quotation was Rs. 166/4. Quotations in the local market were as under.

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	42	14	0
December	42	12	0
Madras ready	42	8	0
January	42	8	0
Bold December	41	12	0
Bold January	41	12	0
Ready Mills	23	6	0
Upcountry Receipts	22	10	0
November	22	10	0
December	22	8	0
February	22	8	0
LINSEED			
Ready	41	6	0
December	41	7	0
February March	40	6	0
March April	40	7	0
Satna Spot	39	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready small	39	8	0
Madras	39	8	0
November	38	4	0
December	38	4	0
February March	36	8	0

N.Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Nov. 27

Open marked sales were around 150,000 ounces at unchanged 80-1/4 cents. Consumer buying was restricted by power failure reflecting the weekend storm.

London Copra Dull

LONDON, 27.

Copra was dull with Straits Dutch East-Indies fair merchantable delivered weight £103-3/4 asked and £105-1/4 bid, Phillipines bulk nominally 247-1/2 dollars and Ceylon fair merchantable sundried £106 all per ton CIF for December January shipment.

Conconutoil was firm straits in drums 157 in bulk 151 Ceylon in drums £155, in bulk £149 all sellers per ton CIF.

Foreign Section Firm On Paris Bourse

PARIS, Nov 27.

Interest was centred in foreign sections. Activity in these was considerable and domestics were neglected. Renewed firmness developed in coppers notably Tio tinto, Rhokana as well as Royal Dutch and other oils EKF helped by the ending of the dividend limit. Indo-Chinese met profit-taking Among Rentes the five percent 1949 loan made a fresh advance.

Central Bank Of India, Ltd.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight dated 15th November:

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,76,66,000
Capital Paid-up Ordinary Shares	2,62,12,000
Capital Paid-up Ordinary 'A' Shares	52,42,000
Reserve & Other Funds	
Reserve Fund	3,16,28,000
Contingency Fund	40,00,000
Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings	38,40,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable, etc.	1,26,65,66,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	25,52,08,000
	Rs. 1,59,26,96,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	29,54,60,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	6,84,52,000
Bills Discounted	6,87,76,000
Lands & Buildings	99,26,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	20,64,87,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	94,35,95,000
	Rs. 1,59,26,96,000

Sales Of Treasury Bills

During the week ended the 24th November, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,54,75,000 were sold in favour of the Resereve Bank of India.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

MILLS

Apollo 3-3
Bharat 28-8 28-4
B. Dyeing 1020 17-8 27-8 20 23-2 12-8
C. India 258 57 61-8 58
Century 275
Colaba 85-8
E. Textiles 290 90-8
Elphinstone Ord. 62
Finlay 287 89 86-8 87-8 86
Gokak 249 47-8
I. U. Defd 2-0-6 2-1 2-0-6
I U. Ord. 13-6 13-4
Indore 120 18-12 20-10 19-6
Khatau 190
Kohinoor 336-8 42 40-8 42 38
Madhusudan 160
Minerva 132-8
Model 148-2
Morarji 185
New City 188-12
New Great 169
New Union 24
Phoenix 126-4 25
Podar 142-8
Simplex 286 84-8 86 83 84 80 82 81
Svadeshi 306 6-8 4-8 6 4 5 2-8 3
Swan 360
Tata Mills 51-12 50-8
C P. Rly. 113-8
B Steam 250 51-4
Scindia 15-10 15-6 15-9-6 15-6 15-8 15-3 15-4

BANKS

Baroda 130
Central 80-12 80-4
Central New 80-4 80-8
Imperial 1987-8
Imperial New 492-8 91-4
India 177-8
Union 7
U. Commercial 44-8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 115-5
Ahmedabad New 112-4
Ajmer 10-2
Suburban 140
Hydro 167-8 66 67
Hydro Power 1697-8 95
New India 66-8 67 66-12
Oriental 4300 25
Vulcan 12-5

STEELS

B. Steel 22-13 22-15 22-8
I. Iron 31-13 31-12 31-13 31-7
Tata Defd 1882-8 80 91-4 80 82-8 62-8
Tata Ord. 360-8 60 62 55-8 56-4
Tata IInd Pref 137 36 37-4 36-12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 336-4 35 38-2 36-4
A.C.C. 174 8 76 75-4 75-12 74-8
Belapur 284 85 82-8
B. B. Old 490 96-14 93-12
B. B. New 157-8 58-12 57-8
B. B. Petrol 1-10 19-9 1-10
B.I.C. 9-2 9-2-6 9-2
Dharamsey 65-8
I. Copper 3 3-0-6 2-15-6
P. Const. 123-8 22-12 23-12 21-8
Shivrajpur 49-12 50-8
Tata Chem. 13-12 13-13 13-11 13-12 13-10
Tata Oil 43-8 43 43-8
Walchandnagar 167-8
I.I. Trust 8385
Wimco 248-12

SPECIAL

Cooria Mill 121-4
Alembic Chem. Ord. 120-10

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

B. C. Rates T. T. D.D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.
B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.
London Banks Buying T.T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th Month.
London Banks Buying T.T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month.
London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying D.D. 1/6 1/8 7th-9th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90d/st. 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st. 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th-9th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month.
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/8 7/32 7th-9th Month.
New York B. C. Rate T. T. D. D. Rs. 478/- 1/4 Montreal Rs. 464-1/4.
Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 477 1/2 Montreal Rs. 463-1/2.
Banks Buying T.T. Rs. 475 Montreal Rs. 453-1/2.
Banks Buying D.D. Rs. 472 1/2 Montreal Rs. 451-1/4.
Banks Buying D.D. Rs. 473 3/4 L/C Montreal Rs. 452.
Paris Banks Selling T.T. Fcs. 7250.
Paris Banks Buying T.T. Fcs. 7500.
Amsterdam Banks Selling T.T.D.D. Fl. 79.
Belgium Banks Selling T.T.D.D. Fcs. 1033.
Switzerland Banks Selling T.T.D.D. Fcs. 90 1/4.
Java Banks Selling T.T.D.D. Glds. 79.
Hongkong Banks Selling T.T.D.D. Rs. 83 1/4.
Singapore Banks Selling T.T.D.D. Rs. 157.
Manila Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 238 3/4.

New York/London Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8 to 2.80 1/8; London/Afghanistan Cross Rate/Afghani Rs. not quoted; London/Alexandria Cross Rate Pia 97 1/4-3/4; London/Amsterdam Cross Rate Fl. 10.63-65; London-Bangkok Cross Rate Tel. 35, London/Belgium Cross Rate Fcs. 139.90-140.10; London/Denmark Cross Rate Kr. 19.32-36; London/Hong Kong Cross Rate 1/2 27/32-1/2 15/16; London/Iran Cross Rate Rl. 89.40-91.00; London/Java Cross Rate Fl. 10.63-65; London/Karachi Cross Rate 2/1.84-2/1.94; London/Lisbon Cross Rate Es. 80.35; London/Manila Cross Rate Pes. 5.60-65; London/Montreal Cross Rate dol. 2.91-2.91 1/4; London/New York Cross Rate dol. 2.79 7/8-2.80 1/8; London/Oslo Cross Rate Kr. 19.98-20.02; London/Paris Cross Rate Fcs. 979-981; London/Prague Cross Rate K. not quoted; London/Singapore Cross Rate 2/4 1/16-2/4 3/16; London/Stockholm Cross Rate Kr. 14/47-50; London/Switzerland Cross Rate Fcs. 12.23 12.26.

London Discts. 3 Mos. 11/16 p.c.
London Discts. 6 Mos. 7/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 1/2 per cent 3 Mos 1 per cent, 6 Mos. 1-14 per cent, 12 Mos. 1-1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

Calcutta Shares Rule Easy

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The market showed an easier trend with regard to the more speculative stocks while other stocks also receded in sympathy. Following are today's final transactions upto 3.00 p.m.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent Loan 1986 94/6, 3 per cent loan 1951/54 100/14 s lot, 3 per cent Loan 1970/75 97/12 s lots, 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 108/6 s lot.

BANKS: Calcutta National 10/8, United Commercial 45/- small lots.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 16/8, Kesoram 19/8.

COALS: Amalgamated 32/4, Bengal 527/- s lot, Central India 4/14, Hurriadih 21/8 Sendra 18/10.

JUTES: Agarpara 16/2, Anglo-India 297/-, Barnagore 237/-, Bally 267/-, Delta 244/-, Fort Gloster 458/-, Howrah 34/10, India 174/-, Kamarhatty 317/-, Lansdowne 213/- s lot, Megna 160/-, National 25/8 s lot.

ENGINEERINGS: Brit. Engineering 17/5, Indian Iron and Steel 31/6, Jessop and Co. 18/10, Steel Corp. 22/-, Ditto Pref. 114/8, United Iron 1/6.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 3/-, Consolidated Tin 1/7, Indian Copper 3/-, Assam Bengal Cement 8/6, Sone Valley Cement 6/8, Angelo Bros. 30/14, BIC 9/2, Calcutta Trams 20/11, Martin Burn 17/-, British Burma Petrol 1/10, Bengal Paper 50/8 cum div, India Paper Pulp 161/-, Orient Paper 50/-, Shree Gopal Paper 12/6, Titaghur Paper 28/4 Assam Saws 8/2, India Steamship 7/6.

SUGARS: Carew and Co. 9/-, Champaran 22/9.

TEAS: Grob 7/-, Lacatoorah 8/14.

Ahmedabad Stock Exchange

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28: Ahmedabad stock exchange closing quotations: Calico 312-8, Ambika 348-8, Arvind 850, Defd. 1863, New Shorrock 606, Harivallabh 142-8, Nutan 575, New Commercial 970, Bihari 212, Ramkrishna 222-8, Ashok 415, Atul 91-8. Saraspur 305, Marsden 151, Raipur 790 Vikram 408-12, Rohit 113-12, New National 420.

Deliveries of shares are as follows. Calico 782, Marsden 19. Monogram 21, Jupiter 11, Saraspur 16, Defd. 138, Arvind 115, Ashok, 43, New Shorok 825, Shorok 14.

Calico opened 312, high 316, low 311 closed 312-8. Ambika opened 346, high 350, low 346, closed 348-8. Arvind opened 852, high 856, low 849, closed 850. Defd. opened 1883, high 890, low 1862, closed 1863. New Shorok opened 603, high 610, low 608, closed 606.

After weakness of Defd., mill shares though strong in begining became weak afterwards.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Market Very Much Unsettled

LONDON, Nov. 28 (PTI-Reuter):—Falls were widespread on London stock exchange which today became unsettled and nervous to latest reports from Korea. General MacArthur's "new war" communique produced sharp maring down in British Government funds, Far Eastern Bonds, oils and minings.

Falls in gilt-edged ranged up to half a point. Japanese bonds showed losses of up to two points. There were sympathetic declines in European loans particularly Germans.

Leading oil shares were one to three-sixteenths off while among Industrials there were numerous small declines in textiles, tobaccos and other groups.

Minings followed the general trend and closed dull.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, November 28.

The following are todays quotations in the Madras Stock Exchange:—

LOANS: Three percent paper 94 8 three percent 1986 94 5 three percent 1953/55 101/8 three percent 1970/75 97 15 Govt. of Travancore three percent 1952/54 101/8 Govt. of Madras three percent 1956 100/1 three percent 1960 98/11.

BANKS: Travancores 12 10

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 17/14 Mysore Rs. 46/- Travancore 6/2.

PLANTINGS: Blue mountain 3/3 Chandramalai 2/7 Chemmora 5/2 Cochin Malabar 7/11 coffee lands 10/- cons coffee 17/4 pref. six percent 9/8 coonoor tea 24 8 Coorg tea 7 2 Devashola 16/14 Highland produce 26/4 Kailas 2/- Kalpettas 21/- Kalas XD 13/5 Malankara 64/- Midland 8/9 Pref. six percent 6/4 Neelamalai 7-1/2 percent CD 4/- Nelliampathy 1/10, Nenmeny 8/6 Neerugundi 7/1 Nilgiri Tea 12/2 Nonsuch Tea 33 ouchterlony 703 Peermade 58 Peninsular 6/2 Periakaramalai 37 Pullangode 2/1 Puthuthottam 4/9 Rajagiri 9 percent CD 7/6 Do Pref. six percent XD 7/3 Sheveroy 1/6 Talayar Tea 6/3 Teekoy 3/15 Thirumbadi 3/3 T R and T Co., 2-1/2 percent C D 7/14 Pref. six percent 9/2 United Nilgiri 225 Vaikundam 11/14 Waterfall 3/5/6

TEXTILES: Balasubramanai 45/8 Bang Woollen 225 Buckingham 141/8 Pref. 7-1/2 percent 187/- Cambodia Coimbatore CM 168 Pioneer seven percent CD 125 SPG 57 Dhanalakshmi 266 Janardhana 86 Lakshmi 83/8 "A" 41/8 Madura 37 Mettur 380 Mysore silk filture 4/1 Mysore soun 8/4 Pankaja 91 Radhakrishna CR 227 Rajalakshmi 93 Ranga Vilas 55 Trav Rayons 5/2 Pref. five percent 7 Trichinopoly 14/4 Vasanta 131

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 71 FACT 7/1 Indian Cement 16 Pref. five percent 97/12 Indian Steel rolling 7/5 Mettur Chem 5/13 Pref. six percent 92/8. Mysore Chem. Fert. 9/8.

Rubbers Move Up On Brussels Exchange

BRUSSELS, Nov. 27

Rubbers were prominent in a late show of firmness. A slight heaviness had been apparent in this section earlier. Coals and colonials were firm on the spot market. Electricity issues ruled very steady but textiles showed irregularity. Most other sections remained little altered

PROFITEERING IN POLITICS

M. P Minister's Warning

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 28: Political profiteering is more abominable than economic profiteering and no government worth the name can tolerate the former, declared Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra, Home Minister, Madhya Pradesh addressing the Jubulpore Journalists at a conference held for the first time in the Government House today.

Chief Minister Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, Food Minister Gopalrao Kale, Local Self-Government Minister P K. Deshmukh, Excise Minister Makade Guru, Secretary B. L. Pande. Food Secretary P. S. Lawale, Deputy Commissioner R. R. Bahl among others were also present during the conference which lasted for over two and half hours.

Explaining the Madhya Pradesh food position in unambiguous words Pandit Mishra said that the state's present food situation was serious owing to the failure of the paddy crops due to the paucity of rains and other causes beyond human control. But he emphatically maintained that despite the food scarcity there was no famine in any part of the state.

He disclosed that the Government of India agreed to supply 15,000 tons of foodgrains to Madhya Pradesh to overcome the present shortage and that the first consignment of the allotted foodgrains would start reaching this state by November 30.

STERN WARNING

Pandit Mishra gave a stern warning to those political agitators who wanted to exploit the present food situation and mislead the masses to achieve personal or party ends. He declared that the government would not tolerate such activities and take firm action against such political exploiters irrespective of their party labels or attachment with leaders or ministers.

He gravely declared that he would not allow a man-made famine to stalk the state and take every measures to make foodgrains available at controlled and reasonable rates to the consumers. Pandit Mishra added that his government would discharge their duties and responsibilities and obligations fearlessly and impartially and prefer defeat in the ensuing elections rather than stoop low and to secure electorate's votes by deviating from its stand and resorting to immoral tactics

Pandit Mishra disclosed that Madhya Pradesh supplied its surplus rice to Bombay and Madras until last September despite lean paddy crops in the state. Today, he said, the scales were turned and donor has been reduced to beggar. He said that the Madhya Pradesh was facing the failure of paddy crops for the first time within the last thirty years. He declared that there will be no total rationing in Madhya Pradesh. Foodgrains would be distributed through fair price shops to check soaring prices.

Pandit Mishra said that the present crisis would continue till the end of December. With the new yearr harvested crops would start coming into the markets and they would help relieve the scarcity conditions and tide over the crisis.

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES REACT AFTER EARLY RISE

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

The New York cotton market opened very steady at a rise of 19 points and under active Mill buying registered a rise of 73 points.

In the afternoon prices reacted further on increased pre-notice day liquidation in near December together with scattered hedging and profit-taking which disclosed a sharp contraction of earlier mill demands. The session closed easy with sales estimated at 375,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

	New York	New Orleans
December	43.30	43.35
March	43.02	42.94
May	42.33	42.32
July	41.68	41.60
Middling spot	44.15	43.15

New York Cotton March highest 43.60 at 10-09 a.m. Lowest 43.02 3 p.m.

New York Pepper Firm

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Black pepper was firmer under the influence of small buying interest by dealers and in sympathy with firmer Indian advices which at present are around three cents above New York levels. Locals stocks are reported to be light with arrivals in December expected to be small. Spot today was offered at 150, December delivery 148, December shipment 140, December/January shipment 137, January/March shipment 138 per pound ex-dock.

Following are today's closing prices: Spot 1.50 traded. Old and New Contracts: December 1.48 nominal, January 1.40 nominal, February 1.37 nominal, March 1.32 nominal. White Spot 2.85 asked

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

American Tel. and Tel.	151-7/8
Amerex Holding	45
Anaconda Copper

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. R 1165

Indo-Pakistan War Will Be A Disaster

WHERE NEHRU AND LIAQUAT AGREE

(Continued from page 1)

The latest letter in the correspondence was received by Shri Nehru only last night at 8 o clock. Naturally, said Shri Nehru, there had not been time to send an answer to that letter. Government would do so as soon as possible. Meanwhile, he would make brief comments on some of the points arising out of the Pakistan Prime Minister's latest communication.

"What I say now," said Shri Nehru, "is said in no spirit of controversy, the importance of good relations between India and Pakistan is too great for any of us to imperil their future by words that excite passion. At the same time we have to make our own position clear".

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan states in the course of his latest letter running into about 2,000 words, that while Shri Nehru allowed himself to be "perturbed by what is being said in Pakistan", he omitted to note the "attitude of the press throughout India, and particularly in West Bengal", were even former ministers continued to conduct "a virulent propaganda campaign" against Pakistan and the Delhi Agreement. These elements had "gone to incredible lengths" and had set up what they proclaimed was the provisional Government of East Pakistan. Nevertheless, "neither I nor the East Pakistan Government have at any stage slackened our efforts to implement the Delhi Agreement". The property of the Hindus in Pakistan was completely safe and thousands of Hindus were every week returning to their homes.

The Pakistan Prime Minister hoped that Shri Nehru had not "forgotten that your military forces have occupied Junagadh and its neighbouring states which lawfully acceded to Pakistan and form part of its territories".

The Pakistan Prime Minister also stated that "not so long ago there was a large-scale movement of the Military forces of India and a considerable building up of warlike stores in forward areas very close to the borders of Pakistan".

On Kashmir, the Pakistan Prime Minister said, "Pakistan wants peaceful settlement of the Kashmir question. Only Pakistan is irrevocably opposed to India gaining control of Kashmir by force against the will of the people and since India is in the Military occupation of large areas in Jammu and Kashmir including the Valley, it is obviously to India's advantage to prevent any plebiscite being held. Pakistan could not possibly acquiesce in this position".

WAR WOULD BE DISASTROUS

The Pakistan Prime Minister agreed with Shri Nehru that it was "our common misfortune that this correspondence seems to have produced no positive result." "Despite my deep disappointment," said Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, "I assure you that I still believe that it is in the highest degree essential that our two Governments should settle all disputes by peaceful methods.

"I am convinced, and I am never tired of saying so, that a war between India and Pakistan would be an unmitigated disaster for both countries and I assure you that I shall continue to work for peace."

The Pakistan Prime Minister referred to a statement in one of Shri Nehru's press conferences that India would not resort to war in Kasmir unless she was attacked. "This is reassuring", said Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan since Pakistan has "no intention of attacking India."

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan concluded the letter saying "When you have had an opportunity to consider fully the views I have put forward, I believe it will serve the interests of our countries if we meet personally. I would very much welcome a visit by you to Karachi as soon as your duties permit."

Shri Nehru, told the House that most of the points in Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's letter received last night had been dealt with fully in his previous communications and he would answer them fully in his written reply to him.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN PRESS

"Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan", said Shri Nehru, "has referred to the tone of the press throughout India, and particularly in West Bengal, towards the Delhi Agreement. I have had occasion previously to express my regret over the attitude of certain newspapers towards the agreement that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and I signed last April.

"It is not fair, however, to accuse the entire Indian press. On the whole, the leading newspapers of this country have dealt with the agreement helpfully and in a spirit of responsibility, and even the tone of some that were once hostile improved considerably after a while.

"If, now and then, there has been criticism of Pakistan Government that has been due to many causes not a few of which is is in the power of the Pakistan Government to remove.

"As for the alleged activities of certain individuals, they are of no consequence and one should not take serious notice of them. In any case, what counts is the firm resolve of the Government of India to implement that Agreement in full.

"In Junagadh, it was the will of the people that prevailed, not any Military effort by India.

PRECAUTIONS

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's reference to large scale military movements of Indian forces towards the borders of Pakistan during the Bengal troubles is a misunderstanding of our action. We had no desire then to attack Pakistan, just as we have none to attack her now. Our measures were purely defensive, and taken during the period of high tension when we should have failed in our duty if we had not taken all precautions for the security of the country.

"I am glad to note that in reply to my declaration made some months ago at a press conference that India would not resort to war in Kashmir, Mr. Liaquatt Ali Khan has stated that Pakistan has no intention of attacking India.

"As for his other arguments regarding Kashmir I do not propose to answer them at length since our position has been made clear repeatedly. I would only say that while we sent our forces to Kashmir after the Government of the State had lawfully acceded to India, with the full approval of its most numerous and representative popular party, Pakistan sent its troops into what had become Indian territory, without any justification. As for the settlement of the Kashmir dispute, we have resiled from none of the assurances that we have given to the people of Jammu and Kashmir or to the United Nations.

"Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan has said that he is convinced that a war between India and Pakistan would be an unmitigated disaster for both countres He has given the assurance that he will continue to work for peace. I fully share this conviction and have affirmed it on many occasions. India's will to peace is no less than that of Pakistan and I can, here and now, give a common assurance that we shall cotinue to work for peace with our neighbour.

"The discussions between Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and me that preceded the Delhi Agreement brought out fully the value of personal contacts. I fully believe in them. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan has kindly invited me to pay another visit to Karachi as soon as my duties permit. My duty here in Parliament and other preoccupations make a visit to Karachi difficult for the next few weeks. I welcome, however, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's invitation and shall avail myself of it as soon as circumstances permit."

ERRONEOUS

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan in his latest letter referred to the canal waters dispute and expressed regret that Shri Nehru had questioned the accuracy of the Pakistan Prime Minister's statement in a previous letter that "at the time of partition Indian representatives joined in declaring that there was no question of varying the authorised shares of waters to which the two zones of the various canals are entitled".

Shri Nehru told the House, "the statement attributed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan to our representatives on a sub-committee, whose report on the subject of canal waters, was not accepted by the Punjab Partition Committee, because of the fundamental diffgerences that existed over the question of the distribution of the waters".

In a letter dated November 24, 1950 Shri Nehru recalls the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of May 1948, by which the two Governments agreed "to approach the problem in a practical spirit on the basis of the East Punjab—now Punjab (India)—Government diminishing its supply to the Pakistan canals, in order to enable the West Punjab (now Punjab, Pakistan) Government to tap alternative sources".

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan in his latest letter said he maintained that that agreement "was made under compulsion."

DISTORTION

Shri Nehru had said, "I am deeply distressed that the agreement reached between the two countries in May 1948, in a friendly spirit, and our honourable fulfilment of it, should be so distorted and denounced."

The correspondence shows that the initiative in the matter of "No War Declaration" was taken by the Government of India as early as December 1949. They had proposed to the Government of Pakistan that the two countries should subscribe to a declaration renouncing resort to war as a method of settling their disputes and affirming that all existing and future differences should be solved by peaceful methods

In answer to this proposal Pakistan had asked that along with the general "No War Declaration" a procedure for settling individual disputes outstanding between the two countries should be agreed upon The procedure suggested by Pakistan was on the following pattern:—

(A) A period of two months should be allowed for the settlement of disputes by negotiations.

(B) At the end of this period—in cases where the method of negotiations fails—mediation should be resorted to and another period of two months allowed for the purpose.

(C) Disputes which cannot be resolved in the specified period of four months by negotiations or mediation should, therefore be automatically referred to arbitration by a mutually agreed special agency or appropriate international authority, whose award would be binding on both parties.

The Government of India's view is that while it is important to agree upon methods of settling individual disputes, a declaration in the terms proposed by them would immediately create an atmosphere of friendliness and understanding, and would thereby help in the settlement of those disputes.

PREMIUM ON ARBITRATION

Further, the Government of India felt that the various disputes between India and Pakistan were not amenable to identical treatment according to the same rigid time table. Some of the disputes are justiciable; some others, for example Kashmir, involved sovereignty of the two countries. To agree in advance that, after a given period of say two or four months, matters on which no agreement could be reached should be referred to arbitration would lay a premium on arbitration and make both negotiation and mediation infructuous if any party so wished.

In the view of the Government of India, with the acceptance of "No War Declaration" by both the countries, the war psychosis which at present exists in certain sections of both the ccuntries would be removed and an atmosphere would be created which would be conducive to a more realistic approach to outstanding questions. The declaration would further curb the war hysteria which recent propaganda by press and public leaders has created in Pakistan.

In reply to Pakistan's contention that since India and Pakistan are members of the United Nations, it would be supermluous to issue a "No War Declaration", the Government of India has pointed out that great powers are today taking up war-like attitude towards each other, and if an unequivocal statement renouncing war could be made, a vital step towards peace would be achieved.

As regards the canal waters and evacuee property disputes, Pakistan insists that the canal water dispute should be referred to the International Court of Justice and not to the Tribunal consisting of t judges each, nominated by India and Pakistan. She also insists that there shall be no variation in the proportion of water which she receives from the Headworks situated in India from the supplies she used to get before the partition of the Punjab.

The Government of India have not ruled out reference to arbitration whether by the International Court of Justice or by any other body. All that they have asked is that the matter should be considered by the proposed Tribunal in the first place with a view to narrowing down the points of difference. These can then be referred by mutual agreement to the International Court of Jutice or some other body.

PAK HAS OTHER SOURCES

Pakistan's proposal, according to India, also overlooks the fact that whereas alternative sources of water supply are available, as is contended by India, for feeding the existing canal system in the Punjab (Pakistan), no such supplies are available for developing large arid tracts in the Punjab (India). The Government of India have, therefore, stressed throughout the prolonged discussions both of the canal water dispute and of the "No War Declaration" that a body of technical experts should first meet to consider whether there is enough water in the Indus basin for meeting all legitimate requirements of India and Pakistan.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

While Pakistan is insistent on referring the canal water dispute to arbitration, its attitude towards evacuee property is regarded by India as both strange and unhelpful. The Government of India's view is that the evacuee property dispute, affecting as it does a very large number of people in both Pakistan and India, is of greater importance than even the canal water dispute, and, therefore, the two disputes should be considered together by the proposed Tribunal.

Pakistan's only reply is that if the Government of India agree to refer all outstanding disputes to arbitration, the evacuee property problem can also be dealt with in the same way. This, according to India, altogether ignores the urgency of finding a solution to a problem which not only affects the friendly relations between the two countries, but also the interests of a very large number of people.

ASSETS

Pakistan has demanded the release of certain assets to Pakistan held in India while India points to her counter-claims. The very first letter in the printed correspondence, dated January 18, 1950, makes a reference to this. In that Shri Nehru wrote to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, "So far as the division of the Reserve Bank's assets is concerned, the major portion of the assets claimed by Pakistan has already been transferred to the State Bank, and in regard to the remaining claims, disagreement has arisen on the question of mode of payment. The question thus is one of the manner in which the claims have to be settled.

"The question of payment of sterling depends upon the amount that is due and of which type it is, that is whether current or blocked. Both these matters are eminently fit for settlement by negotiation.

'As you know, the Government of India have large claims of a financial nature on the Pakistan Government. They have been pending for a long time without any satisfactory settlement. This again should be dealt with by negotiation and in the absence of any settlement, by other peaceful methods".

7 Government Servants Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28: It is learnt that seven Government servants were dismissed and nine were degraded for alleged corruption in Government offices. Twenty government servants were in all prosecuted for this offence. One Forest Ranger was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Arrested Under Preventive Act

KANPUR, Nov. 28 (PTI): The proprietors of two leading medical stores were arrested by the police today and detained under the Preventive Detention Act.

The number of businessmen detained under the Preventive Detention Act at Kanpur has now reached four.

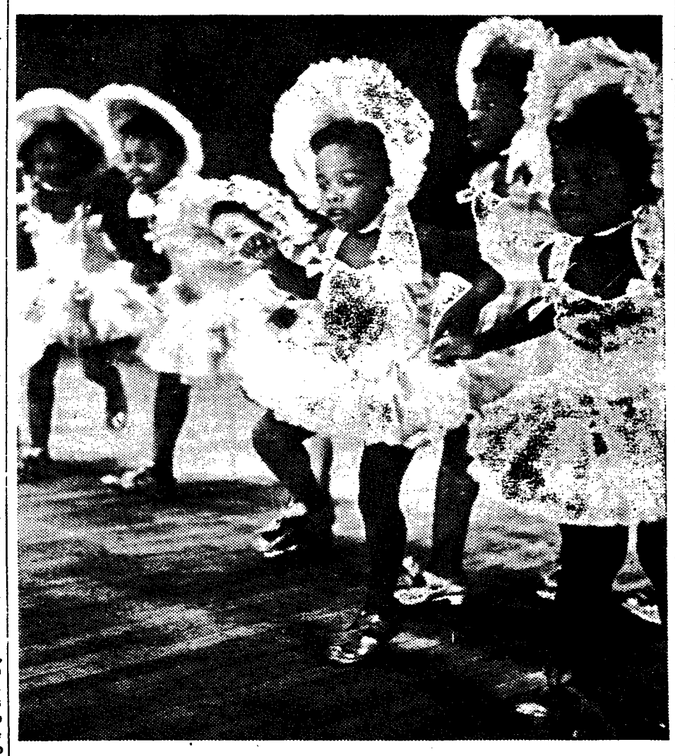
Applications Invited

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Secretary to Shrimati Laxmidevi Naik Nimbalkar, Manick Villa, Foona 4, Deccan Gymkhana, invites applications from graduate and undergraduate girls having good academic record for scholarships for studies in American Universities by the end of January, 1951. The scholarships cover board, lodging and tuition fee only. Further particulars can be had from the Secretary.

MORE PAY: Salary increases for the Malayan Government servants will come into force under a resolution adopted by the Malayan Federal Legislative Council.

"Oh, You Beautiful Doll"



SMALL DANCERS TAKE OVER NEW YORK'S FAMED CARNEGIE HALL: Photographed by LIFE in the U.S. most prestigious concert hall, the chorus line of Baby Dolls, aged 3 to 6, puts on its principal number—a snappy lustily sung version of the popular song "Oh, You Beautiful Doll." The little girls are part of the "Starbuds Revue" which the pupils of Mary Bruce, Harlem dancing teacher, put on at New York's Carnegie Hall every year. Reports LIFE, "Their breezy self-assurance and effortless precision made the show that evening a hit. Asked if she wanted to be a ballet dancer when she grew up, a 5-year old practising wobbly arabesques replied with finality, "I am a ballet dancer."—From LIFE International for November 20. Copyright TIME Inc. 1950.

INDIAN INTERVENTION CLARIFIES ISSUES

Any View May Be Expressed In Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS, November 28. (PTI).

THE Indian delegate, Mr. Benegal Narsing Rau, made an intervention in the Security Council debate yesterday which opened up the possibility for the Communist Chinese delegation "to express any views" on the problems under discussion, namely Formosa and Korea.

M. Malik raised the point that according to the November 8 resolution of the Security Council, the participation of the Peking delegation during the Korean discussion might compulsorily be limited to the MacArthur report. He alleged that it was the United States' desire and that Mr. Warren Austin, the United States delegate, had clearly said so.

Mr. Rau, intervening, said "item (B) as it is worded read's complaint of aggression against the Republic of Korea".

"I am under the impression that in your (the President's view) his wording would permit discussion of any counter-complaint of armed intervention in Korea. I should like a ruling from the President whether the wording of item (B) is wide enough to permit discussion of any counter-complaint of armed intervention in Korea which the representative of the Peking Government might wish to bring forward".

PRESIDENT'S VIEW

The President Mr. Bebler said there was nothing to prevent the Communist Chinese delegation from "expressing any views they liked".

This point of view was supported by Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the British delegate but M. Jacob Malik said that as long as the resolution of November 8 held good the Communist Chinese participation on the Korean question might be limited to the MacArthur allegations

Mr. Rau again intervened, and wanted to know definitely whether the representative of the People's Republic of China would be able to make a complaint about armed intervention in Korea as well as in Formosa. That was what the telegram from Mr. Chou En-lai, the Peking Foreign Minister, had asked, Mr. Rau said.

Mr. Bebler said that any member of the Security Council as well as any member of an invited state, was free to express his particular views on any problems on the agenda. As the Korean question was on the agenda, the problem of intervention could thus be discussed. Did that satisfy Mr. Narsing Rau? he asked.

The Indian delegate replied: 'Yes."

When the vote was taken to sustain the agenda as framed by the President (by defeating a Soviet amendment to split it up), India was among the three countries abstaining, the other two being Ecuador and Egypt.

MALIK'S ASSUMPTION

When the President finally called the Peking delegate to take his seat at the Council table, he said he did so "in conformity with the Council's decision'.

M. Malik immediately intervened to say he "assumed" that the invitation was under the Council's decision of September 29.

Whether Mr. Wu will be able to take advantage of the possibilities created by Mr. Rau's intervention in the debate today is not known. Immediately on coming to the table, Mr. Wu had expressed a wish to speak, but the President said that according to the order of speakers on his list, the United States was first.

The President said that on Friday last, the Chinese delegation had not informed him of their desire to speak. He had tried to contact them on Friday and it was only on Saturday morning that he heard of their wish. By then there were "other speakers on the list".

It was learned that a meeting between Mr. Rau and Mr. Wu, leader of the Peking delegation, had been fixed for tomorrow morning. If held, that would be the first meeting between the visiting mission and the chief delegation of India or any other non-communist country.

As however a meeting of the Security Council has been fixed for this morning, the proposed conference between the Indian and Peking delegates may be postponed.

Declared Unlawful

DIBRUGARH, Nov. 28. (PTI): The Governor of Assam has declared the Pragati Kristi Sangha (Progressive Cultural League) and the Students' Federation to be unlawful associations with immediate effect.

According to the order published in a gazette notification, the object of the Associations was "interference in the administration of law and maintenance of law and order in the state".

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

AN OLD photographer friend who had disappeared for some months, has put in an unexpected appearance in the office. An S.O.S. had been sent to him—someone wanted passport photographs—and this chap had been telephoned just as he got back—or so he says—from Colombo. Well, this fellow was here and, as usual, full of stories that no one could vouch for and no one can check up on either. One he told us was particularly rich.

"Passports?" he said, "My God"—he is given to profanity—"that is nowadays the most difficult. What with forged passports and fifth columns and peace pledges everybody is suspicious of everybody else. And the traveller is put through the worst form of inquisition. I must have a white background for a passport photograph so that the face will stand out distinct." Then, adding insult to injury, he added, "If you had been fair, it would have had to be a black background."

Anyway it was not my passport so I did not pay much heed to him but his victim took it up with vigour. With many abuses, he said that either the photograph was taken as he was and where he was or not at all. He was not very keen in going abroad.

The photographer set out to mollify the chap. He said that he was quite willing to do it but it would only mean more trouble later on and it might mean that the man would have to go through the whole process of being photographed in some foreign country.

"Let me give you an example," he said, which made me suspect that he was cooking it up on the spur of the moment. "A friend of mine, a lady, came four months ago to me with a request to have her photograph taken. I asked her why. She said that it was for her passport. All well and good so far but here was the rub. She would insist on smiling.

"I explained to her that a man with his mouth closed looked vastly different to the same chap with his mouth open—and that it applied to women also; and that nothing would be gained by pasting a photograph on the passport that failed to convey a correct picture of the subject. I added that the best expression for a passport face was a scared look—as though one was charged with a grave offence and did not know how he or she was going to come out of the trial—in short, the look of a convict. But she would be smiling and nothing else. She did not see why the poor passport officials should be denied pleasant vision.

"It is useless arguing with these women. However amiable you might naturally be, when you come to a barrier your heart sinks into your shoes and you lose your smile. But she knew better. I gave her the usual copies and a week later she informed me that my fears were all nonsense and she had got green signal. I just said something about the Ides of March not having gone but it was all above her head." (As a matter of fact, it was above the head of the next victim who is rather a simple chap more versed in Iddi than in Ides.)

"Well," continued the Photographer, sliding into the cliche of the garrulous, "to cut a long story short, I have just received a letter from the girl that the expected has happened. The French authorities have not been able to connect the photo with the phiz and flatly asked her to do it all properly and no smiles please. So there you are. Here is this poor woman, only anxious to appear at her best even before the unimaginative bureaucrats of the Passport Office, and she is in the soup, right up to her smiling face. Do you want that to happen to you?"

What the other fellow said took the cake. It certainly bowled all of us over.

"Whoever," he said, "opens his or her mouth wide for a smile. I refuse to believe that any woman, even one who is addle-pated enough to ask you to take her passport photograph, would be such a fool as not to know the difference between a smile and a yawn. It is your photography that is cock-eyed".

The point was extremely well taken but the only result is that there is now a search for a photographer.

WOMAN ARGUES HER OWN PETITION

Supreme Court Grants Leave To Appeal

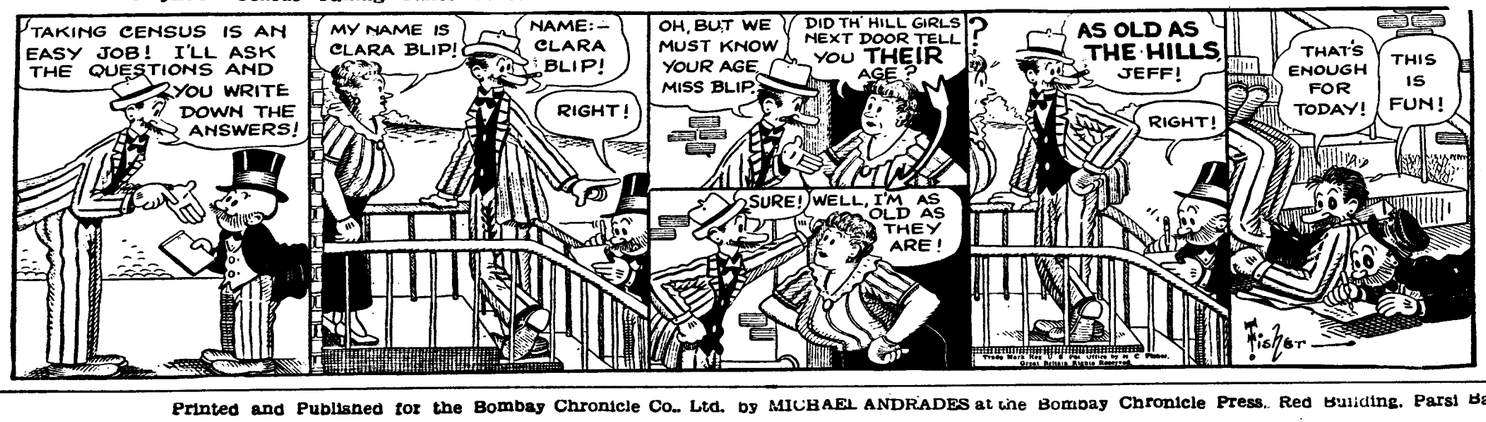
NEW DELHI, Nov. 28 (PTI): For the first time in the Supreme Court today a woman argued her own petition and was granted leave to appeal.

The petitioner, named Parulbala Devi, a middle aged woman of a Hindu family of Bengal, was granted special leave to appeal against the Calcutta High Court's judgment which gave legal right to her husband and her step-son to evict her from a house in which she was dwelling in Calcutta.

Parulbala Devi alleged that she was deserted by her husband who "with a view to defeat her right of residence and maintenance fraudulently executed a deed of trust making a gratuitous transfer of the house" in favour of her step-son.

Interrupting in the middle of her argument, the Supreme Court announced that she had already been granted leave to appeal.

MUTT AND JEFF—Census Taking Takes Sense! By BUD FISHER


TAKING CENSUS IS AN EASY JOB! I'LL ASK THE QUESTIONS AND YOU WRITE DOWN THE ANSWERS!
MY NAME IS CLARA BLIP!
NAME:— CLARA BLIP!
RIGHT!
OH, BUT WE MUST KNOW YOUR AGE MISS BLIP!
DID TH' HILL GIRLS NEXT DOOR TELL YOU THEIR AGE?
SURE!
WELL, I'M AS OLD AS THEY ARE!
AS OLD AS THE HILLS, JEFF!
RIGHT!
THAT'S ENOUGH FOR TODAY!
THIS IS FUN!
Fisher

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN